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ABSTRACT

The selective annotated bibliography of Egyptian educational publications contains 109 entries on 42 topics. Included are journal articles, books, and government documents published during 1976. Content includes the following topics: adult education, art education, audiovisual aids, care for distinguished students, educational planning, educational statistics, experimental schools, faculties and universities, foreign language schools, general secondary education certificate, problems of higher education, illiteracy, laws and regulations, nurseries, philosophy of education, primary education, religious education, rural schools, schools of commerce, secondary education, teachers, and technical education. Each entry contains author, title, source, page, date, and an annotation of several short paragraphs in length. Lists of authors and sources conclude the document. (Author/AV)

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SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EGYPTIAN EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

Vol. 2, No. 3, 1976

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ADULT EDUCATION

1. Osman, Sayyed Ahmed, "Al-Ussus Al-Nafsiyyah Li-Ta'lim Al-Kibar", (The Psychological Bases for Adult Education), reviewed and summarized by Adnan Abu-'Amshah, "Ta'lim Al-Jamahir" magazine, 3rd year, Issue No. 7, (September 1976), pp. 159-165.

Beginning his article, the writer reviewed the factors which should be taken into consideration when discussing the psychological bases for adult education.

In this connection, he referred to the scarcity of documents on the requirements of adult education and the scarcity of Arabic research in this field while, on the other hand, there is abundance of experience in adult education, though not organized or recorded.

After describing the characteristics of adults, the writer showed the respects in which they differ from youngsters and the mental and emotional characteristics of both.

The writer went on to show the psychological and social needs of adults and explain the considerations which help in adult education.

In this respect, he dealt with the positive trend towards education, actual engagement, input retrieval, self-teaching, self-correction and systematization.

Concluding his article, the writer explained the advantages and significance of dividing adults into small groups at the time of teaching them.

ART EDUCATION

2. El-Bassuini, Mahmoud, "Ussul Al-Tarbiyyah Al-Fanniyyah", (Principles of Art Education), 2nd edition, Cairo, Dar Al-Ma'aref, 1976, 273 pages.

Following an introduction in which the author reviewed the subjects discussed in the text of his book, seventeen chapters are given.

Chapter 1 deals with the development of art education. In chapter 2, the author deals with the "professionalization" of art education, giving an explanation of professionalization and showing the impact of art education as a profession on the citizen and the society.

Chapter 3 deals with the various branches of art education and the unity of its aims.

While the fourth chapter deals with the relationship between the tool and craft on the one hand and art education on the other. Chapter 5 reviews the methods of research in art education.

The sixth chapter is concerned with art education as related to the secondary school.

Chapter 7 sets forth the aims of art education, but the planning for art education is covered in the eighth chapter.

Chapter 9 indicates how a teacher prepares his art lessons. The educational aids utilized in art education are described in the tenth chapter.

Evaluation of students as it relates to art education is discussed in chapter 11 where a variety of evaluation methods utilized are described.

Chapter 12 deals with art exhibitions and the manner in which they should be organized as well as all other factors taken into consideration at the time of organizing them.

The significance of children's drawings and the manner in which they may be appreciated are dealt with in chapters 13 and 14.

Recommendations adopted in the conferences of Zagreb, Budapest and Novi on art education are outlined in chapters 15 to 17.

A set of illustrative drawings is appended to the book.

3. El-Bassuini, Mahmoud, "Al-Shakhsiyyah Al-Fanniyyah; Dirasah Ijtima'yyah, Nafsiyyah, Tarbawiyyah, Jamaliyyah" (The Artistic Personality; A Sociological, Psychological, Educational and Aesthetical Study), Cairo, Dar Al-Ma'aref, 1976, 154 pages + supplements.

This book begins with an introduction in which the author reviews his material and underlines the interest shown in developing the artistic personality, saying that the spirit of creativeness and innovation is promoted through such interest.

The material of the book is subsequently spread over eleven chapters.

Chapter 1 to 9 respectively carry the following headlines: art and the artistic personality, the artistic personality; traditions and the artistic personality; the subconscious and the development of the artistic personality; components of the artistic personality; interests of the artistic personality; the artistic personality and the genuine behavior, the modern artistic personality and its behavioral impact; and the artistic personality and the public.

Chapter 10 deals with the development and training of the artistic personality, with special reference to the study of the personality of both the teacher and the art student, the interchanges between them and the outcome of such relationship. He also studies the traits of the artistic personality and its reflexes on art. Likewise, he shows how the artistic personality is influenced by the teacher, the critic, the cultural atmosphere, exhibition and museums.

The author further studied the assessments of an artistic personality, indicating the importance of giving special individual attention in the training of artists in order to develop the required artistic personality.

At the end of chapter 10, the writer drew the new framework of art education on the basis of the principles elaborated in the preceding chapters.

The eleventh and last chapter is devoted to a study of the Egyptian artistic personality.

AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS

4. Kilada, Fuad Soliman, "Al-Wasayil Wal-Ajhizah Al-Ta'limiyyah Al-Ma'maliyyah", (Educational and Laboratory Equipment and Instruments), Alexandria, Dar Al-Matbu'aat Al-Jadidah, 1976. 59 pages.

In the introduction to this book, the author shows the impact of rapid scientific progress on schools and emphasizes the need for studying the media of communication with the society and individuals.

The book is subsequently divided into three chapters. Chapter 1 is concerned with educational activities.

It begins with a definition of the educational process and an indication of the requirements for sound education. Following a description of the educational activities, the author mentions some yardsticks used in testing educational activities.

The second chapter is devoted to the process of communication. Having defined communication, the author moved to an indication of its stages, elements and results.

The third and last chapter deals with the audio-visual elements. It describes their components and shows the manner in which they are operated.

COMPLEMENTARY STUDIES

5. A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Directorate-General for Primary Education, "Centers for Complementary Studies for Pupils Finishing the Primary Stage", Cairo, 1976, 6 stencil pages.

Following an introduction on the importance of the Centers for Complementary Studies for pupils finishing their primary stage and on their establishment, the document enumerated their aims and described the general features of their programs.

The document further dealt with the term of study inside and outside the Centers, their system of study, weekly schedule, place of study and responsibilities of the Center's General Supervisor and Administrators as well as the subjects taught and the tools needed by each Center.

The document ended with a review of the steps involved in establishing Centers for Complementary Studies.

6. A.R.E., "Legislations, Laws and Regulations", "Ministerial Resolution No. 161 Dated August 5, 1976 in Connection with the Conclusion of a Second Session Examination for the Diploma of Industrial Complementary Studies", Cairo, Cabinet of the Minister, Ministry of Education, 1976. 3 stencil pages.

The first of the two Articles comprising this Resolution sets forth the amendment adopted concerning the conclusion of a one-session examination for graduating students in industrial secondary schools.

It also mentioned the amended procedure for diploma examination in industrial complementary studies as regards the conclusion of a two-session examination at Republic level.

It stipulates the requirements for sitting for this session's examination and for treating a subject with multiple branches on the same level as

a sole subject at the time of determining the right of a student to enter the second session examination.

The second and last Article of the Resolution deals with its implementation and effective date.

CULTURE

7. El-Sharkawi, Hussein Gamil, "Kayfa Nataghallab 'ala Ummiyyat Al-Muta'allimin", (How Can We Overcome Illiteracy among the Educated People?), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8233, (July 12, 1976), p. 5.

As a prelude to his article, the writer clarified the meaning of ignorance, drawing a distinction between culture and education. After explaining the function of education, he mentioned that learning as a means for substance aggravates the problem of illiteracy among the educated.

Showing that learning as a means for subsistence results in the backwardness and stagnation of the society, the writer pointed to the means whereby illiteracy among the educated may be overcome.

According to the writer, education should be directed towards the development of a man who is capable of thinking, inventing and creating and who is interested in study, research, investigation, dialogue and discussion. Students, he said, should be encouraged to exercise these faculties.

The writer's views on the significance of arts and literature were given at the conclusion of his article.

DISTINGUISHED STUDENTS, CARE FOR

8. Riad, Wagdi, "Al-Mutafawwiqun fil-Tanawiyyah Al-Aammah, Limaza lam yanjahu fil-jami'ah?", (Distinguished Students in the General Secondary Education Examination, Why Didn't They Succeed in the University?), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32780, (September 9, 1976), p. 5.

Beginning his article, the writer showed the impact of General Secondary Education Examinations on students and their families, giving the reasons for this state of affairs.

Head of the Individual Service Division of the Faculty of Social Service on some 300 students, both boys and girls, in six theoretical and six practical faculties, showing the factors which led to the distinction of some students as revealed by the study.

Explaining the health condition of distinguished students, the writer mentioned the percentage of sick students, those who need special care and those suffering from psychological disturbances, giving the reasons for the failure on the part of professors to give them the necessary care, as revealed by the study.

Concluding his article, the writer upheld the conclusions reached by the study to the effect that distinguished students are in need for special care.

EDUCATION

9. El-Dussuki, Ibrahim, "Athar Al-Qudwah fil-Tarbiyah", (The Impact of Good Examples on Education), "Al-Masaa" newspaper, 20th year, Issue No. 7305, (September 2, 1976), p. 5.

At the outset of his article, the writer explained the significance of setting a good example whether before individuals or among the society. He reviewed the methods of education, pointing to the place of good examples in education and mentioning names of people whose life may be regarded as exemplary.

The writer further quoted verses from the Holy Quraan calling upon the devout to follow the example set by prophet Mohamed.

After showing the impact of good examples on the behavior of the individuals, the family and the nation, the writer showed its influence in bringing about young men who are devoted to the Fatherland and who are also well-versed in their academic subjects.

Concluding his article, the writer explained the manner in which schools could make of good examples a living reality.

Development of

10. Tewfik, Samir, "Taghyeer Jazri fi Jami' Nuzum Wa-Manahij Wa-Asaleeb Al-Ta'lim fi Biladina", (A Radical Change in all Systems, Curricula and Methods of Education in Our Country), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 7533, (August 9, 1976), p. 3.

The writer began with a review of a report prepared by the National Council for Education, Scientific Research and Technology in which a new educational structure for Egypt was recommended. The report described the manner in which this structure would be put into effect, saying that there would be two stages for education: primary and secondary. The primary stage would be divided into two parts, mentioning the subjects to be studied in each part.

According to the report, the age of compulsory education would be extended to 15.

Regarding the secondary stage, the report indicated its duration, branches and subjects. It also called for the encouragement of private schools and devised methods for doing away with the problem of private tutoring.

The report drew an educational map for Egypt until the year 1990, showing the distribution of universities and pointing to their role.

Among the subjects dealt with in the report are the policy of admission into universities, the means for avoiding the overcrowdedness of universities with students and the heavy burdens shouldered by university professors.

Solutions for all these problems were devised in the report.

Education and Development

11. Ismail, Ahmed Abdul Aziz, "Istithmar Al-Insan min Sinn Al-'Ishrin ila Al-Ma'ash", (Investment in Man from the Age of Twenty to Retirement), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32736, (July 27, 1976), p. 9.

The writer began his article with a statistical review of the number of youngmen and young women who belong to the productive age-group in Egypt and divided them into five groups, namely: students in faculties, graduates of practical faculties and institutes, graduates of theoretical faculties and institutes, especially qualified employees and those who failed in study in universities or institutes and are not qualified for work.

After giving the number of youngmen and youngwomen in each category and mentioning their educational needs, the problems they face and the inadequacy of their qualification, the writer said that the State has a duty towards each category and should devise solutions for their

problems, adding, in conclusion, that the Ministry of Industry should provide Arabic translations of a set of books which would offer practical experience to the category with no special qualifications.

Education in A.R.E.

12. El-Damrani, Mustafa, "Taqrir Al-Majlis Al-Qawmi Lil-Ta'lim hawla Haikal Al-Ta'lim fi Misr", (Report of the National Council for Education on the Educational Structure in Egypt), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32738, (July 29, 1976), p. 5.

Reviewing the report prepared by the National Council for Education on the changes to be introduced on the educational structure in Egypt so as to meet the requirements of a modern society, the writer reported the council's trend to divide the pre-primary school stage into two parts, specifying the child's age and subjects taught in each of them and showing the role of the father, mother and nursery in this respect.

The writer went on to review the report's contents regarding primary education, showing the skills which pupils in this stage should be made familiar with and describing the characteristics required in teachers and schools.

He further reviewed the report's contents concerning the third stage, i.e. the secondary stage with its preparatory and secondary sections, describing the types and groups of subjects to be taught in the preparatory section. As for the secondary section the writer said the report pointed to the most appropriate methods to be adopted and mentioned the basic subjects to be taught warranting changes in the curricula, text books and laboratories in this stage. He showed how all such changes would result in linking theory to practice, describing in which way pupils would be oriented at the end of this stage.

In conclusion, the writer reviewed the role of the National Council for Teaching which, in the opinion of the writer, should be annexed to the Ministry of Labor, saying it should train drop-outs in any stage of education and make them qualified for the requirements of the labor market.

13. "Tawrat Al-Ta'lim fi Biladina", (The Educational Revolution in Our Country), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8261, (August 9, 1976), p. 3.

An account is given in this press review of the contents of the report of the National Council for Education, Scientific Research and Technology on its third session, which has been approved by the President of the Republic.

Following a review of the Council's recommendations for the realization of full absorption of pupils in the primary stage, the expansion of single-teacher schools to stem the tide of illiteracy, the promotion of religious education and the adoption of the system of periodical or all-year round examinations, the press review reported the Council's recommendation for the realization of fiscal and administrative independence to universities and for giving more attention to faculties of education, providing them with the required material and technical possibilities. As for compulsory education, the recommendations called for extending it to eight years or providing for its application to both the primary and preparatory stages.

The press review further reported the principles adopted by the Council for the building up and development of the educational ladder, relating the Council's recommendations on the policy to be pursued until Egypt has met all its needs for technicians through the year 2000.

Lastly, a review was made of the Council's recommendations for changing universities' policy of admissions and developing their systems of examinations.

14. El-Naggar, Hussein Fawzi, "Limaza Al-Ta'lim Wa-Kayfa fi Misr", (Education in Egypt: Why and How?). "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32749, (August 9, 1976), p. 7.

Beginning his article, the writer explained the reasons for treating education as one of the basic human rights, showing the impact of the industrial community and technological progress on man's interest in education.

He went on to show the aims of education in the past and its role in providing the State with its needs of administrators, explaining how science has changed the meaning of education. After explaining the concept of basic education and pointing to the need for ensuring its consistency with the society's needs and requirements, the writer called for a new system of education, explaining the objectives it should attain.

He stressed the need for wiping out the shame of illiteracy, for building specialized vocational and technical schools annexed to

factories, for developing agricultural and industrial education both quantitively and qualitatively and for pulling down the barriers between the various types of education.

15. Mahmoud, Hafez, "Munaqashat Taqrir Hayakil Al-Ta'lim", (Commentary on the Report Dealing with Educational Structures), "Al-Cumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8270, (August 19, 1976), p. 9.

Following an introduction in which the writer emphasized the importance of the Report by the National Council for Education to the future of education in Egypt, he explained his own views on the steps required for changing the educational structures.

In this respect he called for extending the first stage of education to eight years, referring in this connection to the experiment of 8-year schools.

He also advocated the abolition of the preparatory stage saying secondary education should be oriented to industrial, agricultural and general education.

Mentioning the acute shortage in skilled laborers, the writer explained that this shortage is attributable to the belief that once a pupil joins the first year primary, he is guaranteed enrolment in the university. He pointed to the manner in which such belief may be uprooted saying that primary education should be split into two parts, each of four years. The first part would be an obligatory one, while the second would be a qualifying one, designed to orient pupils to vocations at an early age.

The writer further called for more branches in the secondary education, mentioning the new branches which he proposes to be introduced and showing how this would help pupils excelling in sciences to enrol in the new technological institutes.

Referring to the University of Hellwan, he showed how it would provide a solution for the problem of low enrolment in technical institutes.

Concluding his article, the writer enumerated the shortcomings of the current system of examinations, mentioning the advantages of dividing the school year into two semesters.

16. Zayed, Mohamed, "Ila ayna Yattajih Al-Aan Fikr Wazir Al-Ta'lim?", (What is the Present Trend of Thought of the Minister of Education), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32769, (August 29, 1976) p. 3.

The Minister of Education's report to the Council of Ministers on the challenges faced by the Egyptian man in education and work opportunities is reviewed in this article.

After mentioning the percentage of successful students in the general secondary examination and explaining the factors which resulted in the fall of this percentage compared to the previous year, the report pointed out the bad results obtained by external students applying directly from home as well as the bad results occasioned by private schools and service classes, mentioning that the quality of examination questions was different from that of the preceding year.

Analyzing the curves of grades which students obtained in the various subjects and explaining their significance as a guideline in forthcoming years, the report explained why there has been a drop in the number of students obtaining high scores this year, showing how examinations would be developed as a result of applying decentralization to General Secondary examinations.

Explaining why there are large numbers of unemployed people among the educated, the report devised solutions for this problem. In this respect, it stressed the need for a reconsideration of the policy of attaching a price tag to each certificate and a reconsideration of the present practice of employing all graduates in governmental jobs.

The last item, tackled in the report, deals with the need for providing work opportunities to the graduates of technical institutes.

17. Moafi, Yusri; "Hiwar ma' Wazir Al-Ta'leem Qabla 48 Sa'ah min Bidayat Al-'Aam Al-Dirasi", (A Dialogue with the Minister of Education 48 Hours Before the Commencement of the School Year), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32801, (September 30, 1976), p. 5.

Following an introduction on the extent of interest shown by the Egyptian people in education and the Constitution's assertation on free education, the writer mentioned the appropriations for educational purposes made in the State Budget.

In a dialogue with the Minister of Education, he mentioned the steps taken by the Ministry to provide the necessary educational services

and student welfare prior to the commencement of the school year and described the new system of branches adopted in the general secondary education - as submitted to the National Council for Education, the Center for Educational Research and the Supreme Council for Universities - showing how this system would contribute towards the solution of the problems encountered in the general secondary examinations. He further mentioned the steps to be taken to ensure that there would be no discrimination between courses where the number of learning hours is equal.

Concluding his dialogue, the Minister related the measures taken by the Ministry to solve the problem of shortage in teaching bodies.

18. Hitta, Mohamed Kamel, "Mata'ib Al-Mu'allimeen Wa-Azmat Al-Ta'lim bayna Al-Haqayeq Wal-Mughalatat" (Teachers' Problems and the Teaching Crisis; Facts vs. Misrepresentations), "Al-Ra'ied" magazine of teachers, 21st year, Issue No. 3, (September 1976), pp. 32-34.

Referring to an article appearing in a weekly magazine on the problems of teachers and the crisis of education in Egypt, in which the Minister of Education was blamed for these problems and crisis, the writer took the attitude of defence and refuted the arguments contained in this magazine.

About the problems from which teachers are suffering, the writer said the contrary is true, since they have made considerable gains. Having explained why the standard of education has fallen, the writer said that developed and developing countries share the same problem.

He then reviewed a report by the Minister of Education on the educational crisis and quoted their causes as set forth in the report. After enumerating the accomplishments realized at the hands of the Minister of Education, who is blamed by the magazine for the educational crisis in Egypt, the writer described the accomplishments in the fields of primary and other educational stages, including the case given to private education and the just treatment extended to its teachers, apart from the injection of an adequate doze of civics into curricula.

Concluding his article, the writer described the accomplishments made by the Teacher's Association during the Minister's term in office.

EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION AND BODIES

19. Youssef, Mahmoud Abdul Aziz, "Amwal Al-Mu'aalimeen... Ayna Tazhab?" (Teachers' Funds, Where do They Go?), "Al-Tali'aah" magazine, 11th year, Issue No. 7, (July 1976), pp. 143-146.

Commenting on the funds accumulated by the Teachers' Professional Association, the writer enumerated the various sources from which the Association receives its revenue being: the proceeds of membership subscriptions, the rate of 25% deducted for the association's account from the teacher's periodical increments, the cuts made on the remunerations payable to teachers for correcting public examination papers, the registration fees paid by new members, the fiscal stamps issued by the Association and the proceeds from the rental of El-Borg Hotel which is the property of the Association.

Mentioning the different aspects of expenditure of the bulk of these revenues, the writer said that no benefit was realized to the Association, with the result that it had to discontinue paying pensions to teachers as a solution for its financial crisis.

Concluding his article, the writer described the measures taken by the Associations of Agronomists and Engineers to seek governmental subsidies for their respective pension funds and gave his own opinion on what should be done by the Teacher's professional Association in this respect.

EDUCATIONAL PLANNING

20. Fayed, Youssef Abdul Meguid, "Takhtit Al-Ta'lim fi Misr; Min ayna Yabdaa Wa-Ila ayna Yantahi?", (The Planning for Education in Egypt; Where Does it Start? and Where Does it End?), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 7532, (August 8, 1976), p. 5.

After emphasizing the need for planning education in developing countries, the writer indicated the elements which should be scrupulously observed in any such planning.

The writer went on to show how the educational process is affected as a result of the failure to comply with the recommendations adopted by the planning agencies. He further showed how the visualized plans affect education in the primary, preparatory and secondary stages, adding that distribution of students on different faculties on the basis of their grades and their geographical location without any consideration

to planning has affected universities and resulted in excess of or shortage in graduates of some specialized studies.

After stressing the importance of an overall planning and showing its impact on the standard of education and on the society, the writer concluded his article, giving his own views on Al-Azhar University and the character it should adopt, mentioning the reasons therefor.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

21. A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Directorate-General for Statistics and Computers, "Cumulative Statistics on the Number of Schools, Sections, Classes, Students and Teaching Bodies in the Various Stages of Education in the School Year 1976/1977", Cairo, 1976, 2 stencil pages.

The first part of this statistical document gives the number of schools, newly-admitted pupils in the first class, total number of classes and total number of pupils (boys and girls) in all stages and types of education (i.e. pre-primary stage, primary, preparatory, general secondary, industrial secondary for boys and girls, technical industrial, complementary industrial, agricultural secondary, commercial secondary and men and women teacher training colleges).

Part 2 of the document shows the number of directors, headmasters, deputy headmasters, senior teachers and teachers (men and women) in all the aforegoing stages and types of education.

EXAMINATIONS

22. Raslan, Ali Mahmoud, "Al-Ta'lim Al-Jayyed Wa-Laysa Ta'lim Al-Imtihanat", (Good Education and not Examinations' Education), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 7552, (August 31, 1976), p. 5.

After saying that some students obtain full grades in public examinations, the writer gave the reasons for this phenomenon, mentioning in this respect the family's role and the impact of private tutoring availed to children in some families but not in others on examination results.

Discussing the present condition of examinations, the writer said that their trend is to measure the student's ability to store and retrieve information rather than to measure his abilities and aptitudes, adding that this state of affairs results in a return to illiteracy or in the illiteracy of the educated people.

The writer went on to indicate how good education influences students after they go out to practical life, mentioning, in conclusion, the methods whereby good education may be provided, saying that sound education requires sound curriculum, efficient teachers and adequate facilities.

EXPERIMENTAL SCHOOLS

23. Youssef, Youssef Khalil, "A Report on the Unified Experimental School with Eight Classes in the Arab Republic of Egypt", Cairo, National Council for Educational Research, 1976, 61 pages plus supplements.

As an introduction to his report, the author stressed the need for changing the educational structure of education and its content, describing the educational ladder in Egypt since the Revolution.

The text of the report is subsequently divided into five chapters. Chapter 1 deals with the emergence of the school, its circumstances, features, aims and size.

Chapter 2, 3 and 4 are concerned with the curriculum and syllabus of the school, including the school subjects, teaching methods, text books and school activities.

The fifth and last chapter deals with the schools' Board of Supervision, Administration and Teaching, the system of examinations and the evaluation policies.

An assessment of this experiment and its future prospects are contained in the author's conclusions.

Appended to the report are a number of supplements dealing with the present educational ladder in the Arab Republic of Egypt the total hours of study in the school and its syllabus and the detailed curricula and schools subjects

FACULTIES AND UNIVERSITIES

24. "Nahwa Jami'aat Afdal; Ra'i Lil-Ahram", (Towards Better Universities; Al-Ahram's Editorial Opinion), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32738, (July 29, 1976), p. 7.

After reviewing the President's address on the philosophy of university education delivered on July 26, the writer stressed the need for ensuring equal opportunities at the time of admission into universities and mentioned the measures whereby university problems may be solved despite their overcrowdedness with students.

The writer further indicated how universities may be linked to the society and explained their role in Egypt's economic development. In this connection, he described universities' role in solving problems of production and in Egyptianizing technology to conform to the needs of the Egyptian society rather than having such technology as mere additions to Egyptian life.

25. Madani, Ahmed Ezzat, "Al-Jami'ah Al-'Ummaliyyah Wa-Ziyadat Al-Intaj", (The Labourers' University and Increased Production), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8265, (August 14, 1976), p. 5.

After indicating the relationship existing between the Labourers' University and the stepping up of production and showing the importance of this University to the country's increased and developed production, the writer described the University's organizational set-up, pointing to the role of the intellectual labourers in this respect.

Explaining how these intellectual labourers may be selected, the writer emphasized the role of those qualified labour union leaders who completed the academic evening courses organized by the Labour Cultural Organization and who could work in the Labourers' University.

Concluding his article, he mentioned the methods whereby the competence of these intellectuals may be judged before they take up their duties in the University.

26. El-Sebaei, Labib, "Kharitah Jadidah Lil-Jami'aat Al-Misriyyah... Limaza, Wa-Kayfa? Qadiyyah Jami'iyyah", (A New Map for Egyptian Universities. Why? and How? A University Issue), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" magazine, Issue No. 504, (August 15, 1976), pp. 30-31.

As an introduction to his article, the writer stressed the need for a reconsideration of the present condition of universities and the educational services rendered by them.

As an introduction to his article, the writer stressed the need for a reconsideration of the present condition of universities and the educational services rendered by them.

He moved to a review of a report prepared by the National Council for Education, Scientific Research and Technology on the redistribution of universities.

Explaining the contents of the report on the need for a redistribution of universities, the writer showed how this move would maintain an equilibrium between rural and urban areas, showing the disadvantages of concentrating universities in large cities and how they tend to exhaust rural areas and complicate life in large cities.

He went on to explain how this redistribution would affect the big universities in Cairo and Alexandria and the new universities in other Governorates, pointing to the optimum size of universities as advocated in the report.

Concluding his article, the writer described the dimensions of the new map of Egyptian universities in 1990 as visualized by the Supreme Council for Universities, showing the bases on which this map would be drawn.

Administration and Organization

27. Murad, Mohamed Helmi, "Istiqlal Al-Jami'aat fi Zill Al-Tanzimat Al-Siyasiyyah", (The University's Independence In the Light of Political Organizations), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 7514, (August 3, 1976), p. 5.

Beginning his article, the writer quoted the pertinent Articles in the present Constitution on university independence and quoted, as well, excerpts from the address of the President of the Republic to the University of Alexandria in which he stressed university independence.

After explaining the meaning of university independence, the writer said that academic and cultural independence should be coupled with administrative and fiscal independence. In his opinion, adherence by university presidents and vice-presidents to certain Rostrums (i.e. political parties) is wrong as it prejudices the required cohesion in universities and runs contrary to the established academic traditions

and to university independence. In this respect, he added, universities differ from other organizations.

Concluding his article, the writer mentioned the reasons why he does not object to professors' engagement in political activities. University leaderships, however, should remain immune from any such activities.

28. Hanna, Milad, "Ma Huwa Al-Maqsud Bistiqlal Al-Jami'ah?" (What is Meant by University Independence?), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 6236, (September 4, 1976), p. 5.

After describing what is meant by university independence, the writer recalled the reasons which justified the adoption of the slogan of university independence in the 1930's and 1940's.

He went on to explain the meaning of and the reasons for the adoption of the slogan of university independence in Europe during the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries.

Commenting on the independence of Al-Azhar University, the writer showed how the prosperous conditions in Egypt had their bearing on the vitality of dialogue and thought in Al-Azhar.

Following a review of the struggle experienced by Cairo University (formerly Fuad I University), the writer explained the role of its two former Presidents, Ahmed Lutfi El Sayyed and Taha Hussein in such struggle.

Discussing the reactionary side to university independence, the writer said that some universities may decide to charge tuition fees on the pretext that they are completely independent from state control.

The writer concluded his article by describing the outcome of university independence if it is intended to relieve the Minister of Education from this burden through vesting university presidents with wider powers.

29. Abu Taleb, Sufi, "Arba'at Umur Tuhaqqiq Istiqlal Al-Jami'aat", (Four Factors Ensure the Independence of Universities), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 7571, (September 22, 1976), p. 12.

In defining university independence, the writer said that independence does not simply mean the responsibility of ratifying resolutions.

Discussing the problems which stand in the way of university independence, the writer said that universities have no external sources of income. Their budget is annexed to the State Budget, whether as to expenditure policies or as to budgetary items. Universities have no right to dispense with their budgets freely.

According to the writer, in order that universities may enjoy full independence, these problems need to be treated. In this connection, he concentrated on the need for developing external revenues for the university, outside the State Budget and giving universities free hand in disposing of their funds and in drawing up their own fiscal regulations. The present affiliation of accounting departments to the Ministry of Treasury should be cancelled, he added.

Al-Azhar University

30. El-Mansi, Abdul Fattah, "Fil-Id Al-Alfi Lil-Azhar, Al-Istiqlal Al-Mali Wal-Idari Darourah Li-Da'm Al-Istiqlal Al-'Ilmi", (On the Occasion of Al-Azhar's Millennium; The Fiscal and Administrative Independence are Necessary to Consolidate the Academic Independence), "Al-Massa" newspaper, 20th year, Issue No. 7287, (August 15, 1976), p. 3.

After explaining the meaning of university independence, the writer described the various facets of such independence, mentioning the academic, administrative and fiscal independence and emphasizing the importance of such independence to universities.

Moving to a discussion of Al-Azhar's independence, the writer related the early steps taken to secure such independence for Al-Azhar throughout history.

He went on to comment on the Law of 1961 enacted for the development of Al-Azhar University, showing the articles which provide for Al-Azhar's independence from other Egyptian universities and referring to the obstacles which hindered the enforcement of this Law.

At the end of his article, the writer emphasized that Al-Azhar's independence is a prerequisite for transforming this university into a modern university for the Muslim World.

31. Hanna, Milad. "Al-Jami'aat Al-Iqlimiyyah Wal-Wahdah Al-Wataniyyah", (Provincial Universities and National Unity), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8280 (August 29, 1976), p. 5.

Following an introduction on the phenomenon of building more provincial universities in Egypt and the role of the people in financing such expansion, the writer commented on Al-Azhar's move to build provincial universities in some Governorates and showed the impact of such move on transforming Al-Azhar from a religious university to a secular university, thus departing from its traditional framework and affecting national unity (between Muslims and Christians).

After relating the role of Al-Azhar throughout history in reviving religious doctrine, the writer recalled the reasons which, in 1976, justified its transformation into a secular university and reviewed the methods whereby provincial universities affiliated to Al-Azhar may be built.

32. Abdul Wahhab, Mahmoud, "Al-Wahdah Al-Wataniyyah Wa-Jami'at Al-Azhar", (The National Unity and Al-Azhar University), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8285, (September 3, 1976), p. 5.

Following an introduction on Islam's tolerance towards other religions and on the attitude of Islam towards the people of Egypt following its conquest and how this policy resulted in the present day equality between all Egyptians and in non-discrimination on religious grounds, the writer stressed the need for the development of Al-Azhar University in the Twentieth Century in order to live up to the requirements of our age and of the scientific progress.

The writer went on to describe the role of Al-Azhar creating a generation of Muslims who are armed with secular sciences in addition to religious doctrine.

Explaining the bases for Al-Azhar's interest in religious education, the writer mentioned that all holders of the general secondary Certificate spend one freshman year in Al-Azhar university to acquaint themselves with religious doctrine, adding that, throughout their education, they study religion.

Concluding his article, the writer mentioned the bases for safeguarding national unity while this development process is taking place.

33. Al-Azhari, Ibrahim, "A'idou Tatweer Al-Azhar", (Al-Azhar Should be Re-Developed), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8290, (September 8, 1976), p. 5.

After reviewing the present condition of Al-Azhar University and showing that its stagnant curricula drive foreign students away from Al-Azhar's institutes and faculties, the writer explained the manner in which the institutes of Al-Azhar may be so developed as to keep abreast with the scientific progress.

The writer went on to describe the role which Al-Azhar could play in educating and promoting the labour class.

Concluding his article, the writer called for a re-consideration of the courses offered in Al-Azhar's institutes and faculties and of the duration of study in each, giving the reasons justifying such re-consideration.

34. Eid, Mohamed Abdul Samie, "Min Haqq Al-Azhar Inshaa Kulliyyat Bil-Aqaleem", (Al-Azhar has the Right to Establish Faculties in Provinces), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8310. (September 18, 1976), p. 5.

Commenting on an article published earlier on Al-Azhar's right to establish provincial universities, the writer said that the national unity (between Muslims and Christians) is an established fact, thanks to the tolerance of the Muslim religion.

Adding that Al-Azhar has every right to promote its mission in any way it deems fit, the writer related the past history of Al-Azhar to demonstrate its role in civilization.

He proceeded to interpret the Arabic word "Jami'" - or mosque - saying it denotes the place in which people congregate for religious, cultural and educational purposes. The Arabic word "Jami'ah" - or university - comes from the same root, he added.

To substantiate his argument, the writer cited quotations from orientalists and foreign encyclopaedias on Islam's role in civilization through Al-Azhar, explaining, in conclusion, the reasons for Al-Azhar to establish numerous faculties and universities throughout the country.

Arabic Language

35. Eid, Mohamed, "Al-Lughah Al-'Arabiyah, Al-Daa Wal-Dawaa", (The Arabic Language; the Disease and the Cure), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 7554, (September 2, 1976), p. 5.

After referring to the extent of interest shown in the Arabic language, the writer defined the problem of language weakness and explained the manner in which this problem could be overcome.

According to the writer, the fact that the study of Arabic is entrusted with several faculties, in addition to the departments of Arabic language in the Faculties of Arts and Education, has resulted in its weakness, especially that some holders of the General Secondary Education Certificate are enroled in these faculties and departments against their will.

Enumerating the steps to be taken for reforming this condition, the writer stressed the need for unifying the faculties which specialize in Arabic studies and also for providing incentives designed to attract outstanding students to study Arabic. In this respect, he mentioned the means whereby students specializing in Arabic studies may be encouraged materially and morally.

Concluding his article, the writer said that bad teaching results in a weak language. It is therefore necessary, he said, to take immediate steps to promote the teaching of Arabic in schools.

Development of

36. El-Sebaei, Labib, "Nahwa Nasarin Jadidin Lil-Jami'aat Al-Missriyyah; Qadiyyah Jami'iyyah", (Towards a New Path for Egyptian Universities; A University Issue), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" magazine, Issue No. 506, (September 15, 1978), pp. 46-47.

Beginning his article, the writer described the outstanding features of the new academic year, capitalizing on the fact that there has been a drop in the number of students admitted in faculties as compared with previous years.

After reviewing the opinion of the President of Assiut University on the objectives sought by the machinery of universities and higher institutes in the new academic year, the writer expounded on these objectives, being the elevation of the academic and cultural standard of graduates,

indicating the steps required in this direction, the provision of more care to students, the cultural, social and athletic supervision over students along the lines followed by foreign universities and the expansion of academic studies, whether theoretical or practical.

Commenting on the statement by the President of Assiut University on the need for qualifying the teaching bodies in order to meet the universities' needs, the writer said that the policy of sending members of the faculty abroad for qualification would check the universities' ability to perform their economic and social function in Egypt.

37. El-Fiki, Hassan, 'Kayfa Nuda'iym Istiqlal Al-Jami'aat fi Zill Al-Tanzimat Al-Siyasiyyah?", (How Can We Consolidate Universities' Independence Under the Umbrella of Political Organizations?), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32798, (September 27, 1976), p. 9.

Having related the provisions of the permanent Constitution of Egypt on university independence and referring to the attempts made to ensure and regulate such independence, the writer mentioned the role played by universities in spreading knowledge, developing intellect, encouraging scientific research and confronting national and international problems.

The writer further explained the outcome of the interaction between the university and the society following world War II, describing the ensuing collaboration between universities and different organizations so long as such collaboration does not encroach upon university independence.

He went on to explain the need for an equilibrium between the state and the university as a means for ensuring university independence, showing how this could be achieved and emphasizing the need for guaranteeing free thinking and scientific research in universities, limiting the Minister of Education's powers with respect to universities, allocating adequate funds for universities, emphasizing the respective personality of each university and linking university education to the country's economic development programs.

38. Rizk, Younan Labib, "Al-Mafhum Al-Waqi'ii Listiqlal Al-Jami'aah", (The Realistic Concept of University Independence), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32801, (September 30, 1976) p. 7.

Following an introduction on some concepts of university independence, the writer explained the relationship existing between social changes

and university independence, showing how political and economic changes have their bearing on universities which cannot live in isolation therefrom.

Explaining the true meaning of university independence, the writer referred to the traditional concept of independence in the West, mentioning the problem of providing the revenues which ensures university independence, whether in the West or the East where governments are in full control of university budgets.

The writer went on to explain the attitude of conservative communities encircling Egyptian universities, especially in the various provinces showing how it affects the features of university independence saying, in conclusion, that independence weakens the centralization spirit and influences the concept of succession which is based on the understanding that future generations must respond to the thinking of the older generation in universities.

Examinations

39. 'Issa, 'Alaa, "Limaza Tartafi' Nisbat Al-Rusub fil-Imtihanat Al-Shafawiyyah?", (Why Experience a High Rate of Failures in Oral Examinations?), "Al-Masaa" newspaper, 20th year, Issue No. 7252, (July 11, 1976), p. 3.

After reviewing the Internal Regulation of the Faculty of Dar Al-'Ulum where it is provided that students in the fourth year are required to sit for an oral examination in the Arabic language, the writer enumerated the factors which result in a high rate of failure in this subject, mentioning that teachers' attitude varies in oral examinations, some making them difficult and some easy, despite the fact that there are a number of examination committees.

He also mentioned that examination committees include outside examiners, which has its bearing on students. He further mentioned that no lectures or text books are available in the Arabic language curriculum in which students are orally examined, which fact reflects on the student's ability to absorb their subject.

Concluding his article, the writer reviewed the measures taken by the Faculty to treat this subject as optional for the benefit of students who wish to improve their general average.

Hellwan University, Problems of

40. Gurigis, Michel, "Ahamm Al-Mashakil allati Tuwajih Al-Jami'aah", (The Major Problems Facing the University), "Al-Musawwar" magazine, Issue No. 2706, (August 20, 1976), pp. 30-31.

In an interview with the President of the University of Hellwan, the writer brought up the problems facing the university and referred to the discussions which took place with respect to these problems.

Among the problems faced by the university of Hellwan is that its faculties are scattered and widely separated and are not located on the same campus. Other problems include the inadequacy of laboratory equipment, the shortage in teaching bodies and the insufficiency of the university's budget to meet its commitments.

A review was made of the various fields of specialization available in the faculties of the University which differ from any other studies offered in other universities.

The article ended with an indication of the measures taken by the University of Hellwan to go ahead with the various majors offered by the University's faculties.

Problems of

41. El-Sebaei, Labib, "Al-Jami'aah Wa-'Aamun Mada; Al-Azmah Wal-Hall; Qadiyyah Jami'iyyah", (The University after a Year has Gone by; The Crisis and the Solution; A University Issue), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" magazine, Issue No. 502, (July 15, 1976), pp. 18-19.

A review is made in this article of the President of Cairo University's own assessment of the accomplishments realized in the course of the academic year 1975/76, with an indication of the obstacles encountered by Egyptian universities and the suggestions whereby these obstacles may be overcome.

First of all, an account was given of the number of new students admitted into universities, their proportion to the holders of the General Secondary Education Certificate and the rate of those absorbed by Cairo University in proportion to the seven other universities.

Following an explanation of the shortcomings of the system of auditing students (external students), the President of Cairo University

related the reasons justifying its development and indicated the bases on which the proposed development may be worked out.

The President went on to show how the mounting numbers of students admitted in universities exceed the capacity of such universities and affect the standard of university education.

Furthermore, the President reviewed the present status of the teaching bodies of universities, pointing to the acute shortage in their number as compared to the number of students and citing the example of some faculties in Cairo University.

The last problem discussed by the President of Cairo University is that of academic text books. He described the manner in which this problem was handled by Cairo University.

Students-Admission

42. Soliman, Abdul Aziz, "Tash'ib Al-Ta'lim Awwalan", (To Start With, Divide Education into Branches), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 7500, (July 1, 1976), p. 5.

Following an introduction on the role played by the Supreme Council for Universities in determining the numbers of holders of the General Secondary Certificate who are to be admitted in the various faculties, the writer mentioned the factors which are operative in the admission of such numbers even though they are not consistent with the faculties' material and human possibilities.

After indicating that this policy results in an increasing waste in university graduates, apart from the fact that graduates do not receive proper training, the writer described the university's duty in dealing with these problems. Among these problems are the need for university professors to devote all their time to the university, the need for solving the problem of academic textbooks and the need for a re-organization of examination systems. Statistics are important in indicating any surplus or shortage, he added.

Concluding his article, the writer stressed the need for an overall educational reform designed to satisfy the country's needs to craftsmen, technicians and technologists, saying that the branching of education should start with the preparatory stage.

43. El-Sebaei, Labib, "Ayna Al-Qabul Al-Jughrafi Fil-Jami'aat? Qadiyyah Jami'iyyah", (What about Geographical Admission into Universities? A University Issue), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" magazine, No. 501, (July 1, 1976), pp. 54-55.

As an introduction to his article, the writer expressed his own views on the importance of providing stability to the educational policy of universities when the 5-year plan for university projects is drafted in 1980.

He then reviewed the opinion of the Dean of the Faculty of pharmacy, Zagazig University, on the stability of the educational policy in Egypt, stressing the need for directing more attention to scientists and scientific methods, increasing the budgets of education, expanding in sending scholars abroad and benefitting by the scholarships granted by other universities. He showed the importance of provincial universities to their teaching bodies and to the community, mentioning their role in alleviating the burden of old Egyptian universities and large cities.

The writer further interviewed the President of Cairo University on the role of provincial universities in lessening the burden borne by older universities, who proved, with the aid of statistics, that the older universities are suffering from overcrowdedness. He reported the views held by the president on applying provincial and geographical considerations to admission into universities.

Lastly, the writer interviewed the Director of the Coordination Office who mentioned the bases for provincial and geographical admission into universities as applied by the Office and gave the reasons for the failure to apply these bases in full.

44. Saleh, Ibrahim, "Ala Bab Al-Jami'ah Waqfah ma' Wazir Al-Ta'lim", (At the University Gate; A Pause with the Minister of Education), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32720, (July 11, 1976) p. 9.

The writer dealt in his article with two problems: the problem of exceptions granted to some students and the problem of admission of alien students into universities.

He began with a discussion on the Coordination Office as a means for distributing new students on universities, showing its role in classifying students according to grades and in admitting them to universities on the basis of these grades.

The writer then enumerated the categories of students who, by virtue of a Resolution of the Minister of Education, are exempted from the rules of the Coordination Office. He listed the numbers in each category of exempted students to demonstrate the volume of the problem, showing the bad effect of such practice on university and higher education and calling for its abolishment.

He went on to show how admission of large numbers of alien students into universities and higher institutes affects the standard of higher education, considering the inadequacy of accommodations available for absorbing Egyptian students.

Concluding his article, the writer advanced recommendations conducive to the realization of equal opportunities among students.

45. El-Sebaei, Labib, "Dalil Al-Qabul Bil-Jami'aat Wal-Ma'ahed", (Guide to Admission into Universities and Institutes), Cairo, Al-Ahram Printing Shop, 1976. 95 pages.

-Supplement to Issue No. 503 of "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" magazine, (August 1, 1976).

The introduction to this Guide emphasizes its importance to students completing their general secondary education, from the scientific and literary sections, and lists the documents required for submission to the Coordination Office.

The text of the Guide is divided into two chapters.

Chapter 1, which deals with universities, indicates the various faculties and departments in each of Egypt's eight universities and their branches. It specified the duration of study in each faculty and the conditions of admission in faculties and institutes.

The second chapter is devoted to technical institutes. It gives the duration of study in each institute, the various majors or branches and the conditions of admission.

Furthermore, the Guide mentioned the conditions governing the grant of distinction awards to students, stating that some awards are granted to all students meeting the requirements, while some others are granted to students of certain faculties under special conditions.

The Guide also listed the categories of students who are exempted from the requirement of obtaining a certain average for qualifying for admission into universities.

Tables are given at the end of the Guide showing the minimum average of scores obtained by secondary students (scientific and literary) who were enrolled in faculties and institutes in 1975.

46. El-Sebaei, Labib, "Lu'bat Al-Arqam fil-Qabul Bil-Jamia'at; Qadiyyah Jam'iyyah", (The Game of Figures in Admission into Universities; A University Issue), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" magazine, Issue No. 503, (August 1, 1976), pp. 30-31.

Following a review of the methods by which the number of students admitted into each faculty and university is determined, the writer mentioned the role played by Faculty Councils in fixing their number.

Explaining the position taken by both the University Council and the Supreme Council for Universities regarding the determination of numbers, the writer mentioned the reasons which justified the stepping up of the number of students anticipated to be enrolled in each faculty as determined by the respective Council of each. As an example, he cited the situation of admission in 1973/74 and 1974/75.

The writer then enumerated the bases deemed by the Deputy Prime Minister for Services to determine admission into universities, saying these bases ought to be observed.

He further interviewed the Vice-President of Alexandria University on admission into universities, mentioning the obstacles which face the present system of admission.

Lastly, he interviewed the Dean of the Faculty of Pharmacy, Zagazig University, who approved the present system of admission controlled by the Coordination Office and showed the pros and cons of this system.

47. Badran, Ahmed, "Talabat Kulliyyat Al-Tibb fi Madares Khassah Lil-Tibb", (Students of Medicine in Private Schools for Medicine), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 7527, (August 2, 1976), p. 5.

As an introduction to his article, the writer reviewed the discussions which were going on concerning the numbers of medical graduates and whether they represent a surplus or a shortage. He also showed that medical services are connected with educational, cultural and social services. He added that before any expansion in enrolment in faculties of medicine takes place, the necessary instruments, equipment and hospitals should first be provided.

The writer went on to show to what extent the existing faculties of medicine are overcrowded with students, indicating the consequences of such state on education and saying that until the year 1980, all medical graduates will be absorbed in the health sector of Egypt.

He reviewed the conditions existing in Indonesia and China saying that their case is different from that of Egypt.

Concluding his article, he stressed his own opinion on admission into faculties of medicine saying that emphasis should be laid on quality rather than on quantity.

48. Mahmoud, Hafez, "Tansiq Al-Tansiq", (How to Coordinate Coordination), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8267, (August 16, 1976), p. 5.

Following an explanation of the role of the Coordination Office in distributing students over the various university faculties, the writer underlined the need for using student's capabilities as basis for such distribution, pointing to the difficulty of applying this method for the time being.

While the writer complimented the fairness of the Coordination Office in distributing students over faculties on the basis of their scores, he took exception to applying this procedure to distinguished students, saying that faculties should be given the right to select quality students. He explained the advantages of this procedure.

The writer further suggested that the Coordination Office distributes students not only over faculties, but also over the suitable departments in these faculties. By such procedure, the writer added, students would be spared weeks of worry and anxiety caused by their inability to know in which department or branch they would be admitted.

49. Farghali, Fathi, "Al-Qa'idah Wal-Istithnaa fi Maktab Al-Tansiq", (The Rule and Exceptions in the Coordination Office), "Al-Masaa" newspaper, 20th year, Issue No. 7294, (August 22, 1976), p. 3.

After giving an approximate number of the holders of the General Secondary Certificate who will be admitted into universities by way of exception, as they belong to the categories enjoying exemption from whole or part of the conditions of admission established by the Coordination Office, the writer enumerated the exempted categories and mentioned the reasons justifying such treatment.

The writer went on to show to what extent these exemptions encroach on the Constitution and undermine the principle of equal opportunities.

He suggested either the abolition or the restriction of these exemptions, extending in lieu grants in aid to the families of exempted categories and giving a complete re-consideration to the practice of exemptions.

Arab students, he added, should never be admitted into universities under the umbrella of these exemptions.

50. Gabr, Mohamed, "A'idu Al-Nazar fil-Maqbulin Bil-Jami'aat", (Reconsider the Case of Students Admitted into Universities), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8273, (August 27, 1976), p. 5.

At the beginning of his article, the writer reviewed and analyzed the numbers of holders of the General Secondary School Certificate who have been admitted into universities saying that, while the Ministry of Education is suffering from the acute shortage in teachers, a very small number of students was admitted in the faculties of education and sciences.

The number of students admitted into faculties of medicine, he added, is much below the country's needs to doctors. The same is true of the faculty of engineering where the small number of admitted students cannot cope with the needs of the economic open-door policy and the expansion in industry.

After reviewing the rules for determining the number of students admitted into the faculties of engineering, medicine, sciences and education, the writer stressed the need for determining the country's needs of each category till the year 1980, including the needs of other Arab countries for Egyptian manpower.

In determining these needs, he added, the Ministries of Education, Health, Agriculture and all other Ministries of public services should take part.

51. El-Sebaei, Labib, "Qawa'id Qabul Al-Shihadat Al-Faniyyah Bil-Jami'aat; Qadiyyah Jami'iyyah", (Rules for Admitting Holders of Technical Certificates into Universities; A University Issue), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" magazine, Issue No. 505, (September 1, 1976), pp. 24-25.

Reviewing the statement made by the Under-secretary of the Ministry of Education who acts as General Supervisor for the Office of Coordination regarding admission of holders of technical certificates into universities, the writer mentioned the conditions of admission which apply to graduates of commercial secondary schools desiring to join faculties of commerce and graduates of industrial secondary schools and the various majors qualifying them to join the Faculty of Technology and Training, the Faculty of Applied Arts, the two Faculties of Fine Arts in Cairo and Alexandria and Kima Institute.

He further explained the conditions of admission whereby graduates of the Technical Secondary School for Girls are admitted into the Faculty of Education and Technology and the Faculty of Applied Arts.

Likewise, he reviewed the conditions of admission which apply to graduates of the Salzian and Don Bosco Institutes desiring to enrol in the Faculty of Technology and Training.

Furthermore, the conditions of admission are given for graduates of agricultural secondary schools who wish to join the Institute of Agricultural Cooperation in Cairo, the Institute of Cooperation and Agricultural Guidance in Assiut, the Higher Institute for Cotton in Alexandria and the Faculty of Agriculture in Mushtuhur.

He, lastly, indicated the conditions of admission which apply to graduates of the Institute for Training Tradesmen and Industrial Technicians and Secretarial Institutes who wish to enrol in suitable faculties and institutes depending on their fields of majoring.

52. Mahmoud, Hafez, "Natayej Al-Tansiq fil-Mizan", (Weighing the Results of Students' Coordination), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8295, (September 13, 1976), p. 5.

Beginning his article, the writer said that the results of the experiment of distributing students over the various faculties through the Coordination Office during 1976 should be taken as a basis for reconsidering this policy.

The fact that students are distributed over the various faculties in stages, he added, denotes that they are divided into (social) classes, a problem which needs to be tackled.

The writer went on to explain the effects of the measures taken by the Coordination Office in defining the nature of faculties and in preferring some faculties to others, adding that it would be wrong to measure distinction on the basis of the total grades, obtained in the examination.

On this particular point, he quoted the report of the National Council for Education and mentioned the principles recommended by the Council for distributing students over the different faculties.

53. Soliman, Abdul Aziz, "Jami'ah bila Maktab Tansiq", (A University Without a Coordination Office), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8310, (September 28, 1976), p. 5.

Having explained the shortcomings of the present system of admission into universities, the writer showed its bearing on the society and pointed to the need for working out an integral plan for overcoming these shortcomings and defining the function of university education.

The writer went on to describe the university of the future as visualized by him, relating its role in the fields of education and research and indicating its contributions towards the solution of the society's problems.

After pointing out the administrative policies which universities need to pursue, the writer emphasized planning as a means for realizing the visualized type of future universities. He added that the system of educational stages should be changed and more attention should be given to the evaluation, assessment and development of vocational talents.

54. Issawi, Abdul Rahman, "Haza Huwa Al-Hall Li-Mushkilat Al-Qabul Bil-Jami'aat", (This is the Solution for the Problem of Admission into Universities), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8311, (September 29, 1976), p. 5.

After referring to an earlier article advocating the abolition of all exemptions in admitting students into universities, the writer argued that such exemptions are vital for some categories of students.

Pointing to the inadequacies of the present system of admission as a whole, the writer said that this system is lacking in determining the type of study suitable for each student. It is important, therefore, to establish a center for psychological measurement which would be put in charge of the distribution of students on the various types of university studies, he said.

Having reviewed the requirements of the proposed center, he described the modern measurement methods to be utilized so as to provide the necessary educational orientation to each student.

Concluding his article, the writer showed how the careful selection of students would save all the money lost on repeaters and dropouts resulting from enrolment in faculties not corresponding to student capabilities.

55. Mahmoud, Hafez, "Al-Waqt Munasib Li-Nadwat Al-Ta'lim" (Time is Opportune for a Panel on Education), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8312, (September 30, 1976), p. 9.

As an introduction to his article, the writer reviewed a study made by a director of the Coordination Office on the system of admission into universities, outlining the views held by him.

He stressed the need for working out a stable policy of admission into universities, saying that the several changes introduced in this policy have led to its instability.

After enumerating the justifications for adopting the qualifying total grades obtained in examinations as a basis for admission into each respective faculty, the writer explained the extent to which this policy has necessitated the creation of more branches in secondary education. In this respect, he reviewed France's experiment.

Concluding his article, the writer dealt with the system of auditing (external students), relating the reasons for its adoption in the past and the changes it has undergone, saying that it has now become a back-door for entering universities. He then reviewed his own opinion on this system of auditing and its beneficiaries.

Students Failure

56. El-Mistikawi, Ula, "Al-Tafawwuq Yatakhálla 'an Al-Talabat Al-Mumtazeen 'indama Yadkhuluna Al-Jami'ah", (Excelling Students Lose Their Distinction Upon Entering the University), "Akher Sa'ah" magazine, Issue No. 2184, (September 1, 1976), pp. 36-37.

The writer began her article with an explanation of the role played by the computer in distributing students over the various university faculties, showing the accuracy of the computer in performing this task and describing the complex operations involved until all students have been assigned to their respective faculties.

Commenting on the phenomenon of distinguished students' failure in their first year of university education, the writer attributed this phenomenon to a number of factors, substantiating her argument with a review of the percentage of succeeding students in some faculties.

The factors leading to this phenomenon are: the inadequacy of judging students solely on the basis of the total grades obtained in examinations, the heavy demand on certain faculties which do not correspond to students' aptitudes, the fact that the systems of education and study in universities are different from those in schools and, lastly, the lack of interviews similar to those conducted by the faculties of education and some other institutes on students applying for admission therein.

Concluding her article, the writer insisted on making pre-entrance interviews a common practice in all university faculties

Supreme Council for Universities

57. Meeting of the Supreme Council for Universities, Cairo, July 20 to 22, 1976. "Resolutions Adopted at Session No. 245", Cairo, Supreme Council for Universities, 1976. 22 stencil pages.

The document reviewed the outcome of the Council's meeting held to discuss a report on the system of two orientation years in the secondary stage of education, prepared by a Committee set up by the Supreme Council for Universities, giving the Council's opinion on the branching of secondary education as well as some comments.

Other subjects dealt with are: a memorandum on the reconstitution of committees for each respective sector of university education, a

draft of Cairo University's financial regulations, a suggestion by the University of Hellwan to change the name of its Faculties of Technology to the Faculties of Engineering and Technology, a suggestion by Alexandria University to establish a center for radiography and radiograms in its Faculty of Medicine, a suggestion by Cairo University to change the name of the Cancer Institute to the National Institute of Tumours, a draft of the internal regulations of the Faculty of Archeology, a suggestion by Alexandria University to amend the internal regulations of both its Faculty of Agriculture and the Institute of Medical Research, a suggestion by Ain Shams University to introduce some amendments on the internal regulations of the Faculty of Languages, a suggestion by the University of Hellwan on the tuition fees payable by alien students enrolled in its Faculties, a memorandum by the University of Hellwan on the monthly fees paid against living in university dormitories, a memorandum on encouraging students to enrol in the Arabic language departments of universities, a suggestion by Ain Shams University to introduce some amendments on the syllabus as set forth in the Faculty of Arts' internal regulations, a suggestion by Alexandria University to revise the conditions for admission in the Faculty of Medicine's M.A. section, a suggestion by Ain Shams University to initiate M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in statistics and a Diploma of Higher Studies in Quantitative Methods in its Faculty of Commerce, a draft of the internal regulation of the Secondary Technical School of Nursing annexed to the Faculty of Medicine of Tanta University, a move by Ain Shams University to admit holders of the degree of B.A. in Arts and Education from the Faculty of Education into the third year of the corresponding Departments in its Faculty of Arts and a suggestion by the University of Zagazig to establish branches for its Faculties of Commerce, Education and Medicine in the city of Benha.

Teaching

58. Soliman, Hanafi Mahmoud, "Al-Tariqah Al-Jadidah Li-Tadris 'Ilm Al-Idarat; Hal Tahull Mushkilat Al-Ta'leem Al-Jami'i?", (The New Method of Teaching Administrative Science; Does it Solve the Problems of University Education?), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8223, (July 3, 1976), p. 3.

In this article, the writer relates his own experience in teaching Administrative Science in the Faculty of Commerce, Zagazig University.

The writer then reviewed the problems from which university education in Egypt is suffering, capitalizing on the large numbers of students,

the scarcity of material possibilities, the considerable percentage of auditors (external students) and the lack of effective channels of communication between the student and his teacher.

The new experiment utilized by the writer is to write a book on the principles of administration using the system of programmed education in compiling its material. Having explained the books contents, the manner in which it is used and the outcome of using it in solving the problems of university education in Egypt and Arab countries, the writer explained the system of programmed examinations which was applied for the first time in the first year of the Faculty of Commerce, Zagazig University.

Concluding his article, the writer called for applying this experiment to all subjects, and taking gradual measures to generalize its application in all other faculties.

Teaching Bodies

59. Soliman, Abdul Aziz, "Al-Tafarrugh Lil-Jami'ah Hammun Jiddan", (Full-Time Devotion to University Work is Extremely Important), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 8523, (July 28, 1976), p. 12.

Stressing the need for university professors to devote all their time to their academic work in order to reform university conditions, the writer showed how this system of full-time professors is observed in the world's leading universities.

After reviewing the discussions at University Councils on the problem of full-time professors and mentioning the reasons for the suspension of the laws requiring professors to devote all their time to universities, the writer mentioned how this system could be enforced and controlled, saying it should be applied on stages beginning with the newly-appointed teachers.

An explanation of the conditions under which this system is applied is given by the writer who said that university professors should have title to their academic work, adding that the loaning of professors outside universities should be restricted.

Concluding his article, the writer mentioned the fields of activities in which full time professors may take part in addition to their academic and teaching activities

FOREIGN LANGUAGE SCHOOLS

60. Fuda, Mustafa Kamel, "Mihnat Madaris Al-Lughat", (The Plight of Foreign Language Schools), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32711, (July 2, 1976), p. 13

After explaining the function of the National Institutes Organization in supervising those foreign language schools which were Egyptianized following the tripartite aggression of 1956, the writer showed the outcome of the abolition of this Organization and the assignment of its functions to the cooperative societies created in each school. These cooperatives subjected foreign language schools to provincial authorities.

The writer further indicated how the subjection of these schools to the Law of Private Education has obstructed the performance of their educational mission.

A suggestion regarding the affiliation of these schools was advanced by the writer who explained its impact on the schools' educational mission.

FREE EDUCATION

61. Fahmi, Abdul Aziz, "A'idu Al-Nazar fi Magganiyat Al-Ta'lim", (Reconsider the Policy of Free Education). "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8297, (September 15, 1976), p. 5.

After relating the impact of free education in all stages and showing how the State's commitment to employ all graduates has overtaxed the State budget, the writer called for a reconsideration of the policy of free education, proposing some suggestions in this respect.

According to the writer, after compulsory education age, a gradual increase in tuition fees should be imposed in each subsequent stage of education. He also proposed principles for granting free education to distinguished students in all stages of education.

In conclusion, the writer called for giving more attention to technical education, explaining how students could be encouraged to enrol in this type of education.

62. El-Sweifi, Abdul Moneim. "Bal Mazidan min Majjaniyat Al-Ta'lim", (Indeed More Free Education is Needed), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper. 23rd year, Issue No. 8299, (September 17, 1976), p. 5.

After refuting the views contained in an article published earlier in the same newspaper on the advisability of free education in which the writer suggested that tuition fees be charged from students, the commentator showed how the adoption of these views would affect the rural population and labor class who cannot afford to pay the suggested tuition fees.

Dealing with the outcome of free education in meeting the state's needs of doctors, engineers and teachers and in providing Arab countries' requirements of university graduates and technicians, the writer concluded his article mentioning some factors which would deepen the impact of free education, such as expanding in granting awards to distinguished students, reducing the price of academic text books and building more university hostels.

GENERAL SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE

63. Riad, Wagdi, "Al-Najihoon Dai'oon Wal-Rasiboon Mazlumoon", (Succeeding Students are Lost and Failing Students are Unfairly Treated), "Al-Ahram" newspaper. 102nd year, Issue No. 32759, (August 19, 1976), p. 5.

At the outset of his article, the writer reviewed the number of students sitting for the General Secondary Education Certificate examination and the number of those who obtained total grades in excess of 70% showing how this situation affects admission into universities.

The writer explained that it would be wrong to adopt examinations as a measure for judging student distinction or determine their right to enter universities solely on the basis of the scores obtained by them. To substantiate his argument, the writer cited the example of the examination results in the freshman year of the Faculty of Medicine.

After describing a research on the phenomenon of high scores conducted in London at the request of the Egyptian Ministry of Education the writer said that this phenomenon is the outcome of the present system of examinations, the method used in correcting examinations and the direct questions put to students in examinations.

HIGHER EDUCATION, PROBLEMS OF

64. Ramadan, Abdul Azim, "Al-Kamm Wal-Kayf fil-Ta'lim Al-'Aali", (Quantity and Quality in Higher Education) "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8234, (July 13 1976), p. 5.

The writer began his article with a talk on the wars experienced by Egypt over the last twenty years which overtaxed its economy and resulted in the inadequency of educational possibilities.

He went on to say that an education phenomenon is that more attention is given to quantity at the expense of quality, citing as example, the expansion in building new faculties and universities. After mentioning the serious impact of this situation on higher education, the writer explained the manner in which this problem could be overcome.

Another example cited by the writer to indicate that quantity in given priority over quality is the expansion experienced in sending Egyptian graduates on scholarships or educational assignments. He related the problems faced by these scholars, saying that the stipends paid to them are not compatible with the costs of living in the countries where they study. After showing how this situation reflects on scholars, he proposed solutions for this problem.

Concluding his article, the writer called for a cut-back on the number of scholars and those on educational missions and an upward adjustment of their stipends to help them overcome their problems.

ILLITERACY

65. Tadros, Halim Farid, "Khidaa' Al-Arqam fi Umiyyat Al-Misriyyeen", (Misleading Figures of Egyptians' Illiteracy), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 7558, (September 7, 1976), p. 5.

After quoting the statistics released on the percentage of illiteracy in Egypt, the writer said that these statistics are inaccurate in that they do not take into consideration the true concept of illiteracy.

He went on to define the illiterate and to explain the concept of literacy campaigns coming into existence as from the second half of the Twentieth Century, showing the impact of man's mental progress on these concepts.

The writer then described the characteristics of an illiterate pursuant to the definition of illiteracy current after the 1960's,

underlining the personal, social, mental and emotional behavior and showing how these factors have their bearing in distinguishing between an illiterate and a non-illiterate.

Concluding his article, he wondered whether the declared percentage of illiteracy in Egypt has taken these factors into account.

Eradication of Illiteracy

66. Saaduddin, Moursi, "Mahw Al-Ummiyyah", (Eradication of Illiteracy), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32747, (August 7, 1976), p. 9.

Commenting on the figures released on the war against illiteracy, the writer observed that they do not represent the true situation, adding that by eradicating illiteracy, laborers and farmers produce better results and raise their standard of living.

The writer also emphasized the significance of eradicating functional illiteracy to Egypt's economic development, explaining the role of documentary films in this respect. He suggested that closed television circuits be used in fighting functional illiteracy, describing these circuits and explaining the reasons justifying their use and showing their effect in winning the confidence of the people and in realizing the country's economic development at the hands of the people.

67. El-Zir, Ali, "Hatta Nunjiz Al-Muhimmah fi Khams Sanawat, Matlub Wizarah Li-Mahw Al-Ummiyyah", (In Order that We May Accomplish the Task in Five Years, A Ministry for Fighting Illiteracy is Needed), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 25th year Issue No. 7562, (September 12, 1976), p. 5.

Beginning his article with a discussion on the size of the problem of illiteracy in Egypt and the need for a well-designed educational policy as well as a nation-wide mobilization policy for wiping out illiteracy, the writer mentioned the challenges which force literacy campaigns in Egypt.

He went on to deal with sources of illiteracy, absence of careful planning, the need for providing the required material and human potential, the inadequacy of the present methods applied in the war against illiteracy, the lack of public awareness of the seriousness

of the problem and the nonsuitability of the courses designed for adults.

As for the efforts exerted for fighting illiteracy, the writer said they have been a failure despite the existence of Law No. 67 of 1970 which dealt with adult's pursuance of studies in literacy classes and which defined the role of governmental bodies and departments in this respect.

Elaborating on his opinion calling for the creation of a special Ministry for Fighting Illiteracy, the writer mentioned the functions of the proposed Ministry in sealing off the sources of illiteracy. In this connection, he related the experience of Russia, China, Turkey and Cuba.

Concluding his article, the writer described the measures to be taken to tackle the problem of illiteracy on a nation-wide scale, stressing the need for augmenting the budgetary appropriations for literacy campaigns and indicating the duty of the educated people, artists, mosques, churches, clubs, corporative societies and companies in this respect.

68. Ibrahim, Mohamed Abdul Meguid, "Qadiyyat Al-Umiyyah bayna Al-Malaffat Wal-Waqi' Al-'Ilmi", (The Problem of Illiteracy: Files vs. Real Facts), "Al-Ra'ied" magazine of teachers, 21st year, Issue No. 3 (September 1976) pp. 39-40.

Following an introduction on the problem of illiteracy in developing countries as reflected in the number of illiterates in Asia, Africa and Latin America now and in 1980, the writer dealt with the sources of illiteracy, saying that the true source of illiteracy is social backwardness.

He went on to show how the colonial policy had its bearing on the spread of illiteracy in Egypt, quoting some studies which reported that the number of illiterates before the British occupation of Egypt was very low.

Reviewing the present percentage of illiterates and showing how this high rate adversely affects the scientific and technological progress, the writer explained why attempts to fight illiteracy through governmental offices, records and files have been a failure, saying that the illiterate himself should receive special interest as a target.

The writer emphasized the importance of the educational facts in wiping out illiteracy, showing how this factor influences the illiterate and causes him to seek progress.

The writer concluded his article saying that a decisive political decision is more effective in eradicating illiteracy than slogans and reports which have been a complete failure in this respect.

69. Nasr, Mohamed, "Limaza Najaha Al-Mu'allim Al-Tawwaf? Matlub Tanfiz Tawsiyyat Al-Majlis Al-Qawmi Lil-Ta'lim", (Why was the Roving Teacher Successful? Need for Implementing the Recommendations of the National Council of Education), "Al-Ra'ied" magazine for teachers, 21st year, Issue No. 3, (September 1976), pp. 10-11.

Following an introduction on the recommendations adopted by the National Council of Education regarding the eradication of illiteracy before the advent of the Twenty First Century, the writer reviewed a telegram on the same subject received by the Minister of Education.

The writer then described people's China's practice in employing roving teachers and utilizing illustrated cards to wipe out illiteracy, giving the elements which led to its success.

He further described America's experiment in fighting illiteracy with the aid of mobile teaching units, giving his own opinion on the measures needed to carry out the National Council of Education's recommendations in this respect. In this connection, he pointed out the role of the Arab Socialist Union and the schools with a single teacher (of which one thousand have been created) in sealing off all sources of illiteracy.

Concluding his article, the writer reviewed a proposal for directing more attention to everything pertaining to literacy campaigns, whether as to planning or as to implementation or coordination.

INDEPENDENT EDUCATION

70. Badr, Ahmed Abdul Latif, "Tajarib Tarbawiyyah Nahwa Al-Tarbiyah Al-Istiqlaliyyah", (Educational Experiments for an Independent Education), "Al-Ra'ied" magazine of teachers, 21st year, Issue No. 3, (September 1976), pp. 12-13.

The writer began his article with a discussion on self-education showing its comprehensive nature and pointing to its impact on the development of a normal personality.

After discussing the psychological approach and indicating the time at which it may become mature, the writer explained Islam's educational theory as set forth in the prophet's Tradition showing its bearing on modern theories.

The writer went on to explain the purport of the prophet's Tradition to the effect that a child should be made to play seven years, interpreting the meaning of play and independent education and showing how some mistakes on the part of mothers result in creating an introvert child.

Relating his own experience with a child, the writer underlined the importance of independent education.

In conclusion, the writer emphasized the importance of the psychological approach saying it would be wrong to use accomplishment in school as an intelligence measurement.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

See: 6, 89, 93, 106

LEARNING TO READ

71. Abdul Salam, Sa'd Mohamed, "Tajrubah Li-'Ilaj Al-Du'f fil-Qiraah Wal-Kitabah", (An Experiment for Treating the Weakness in Reading and Writing), "Al-Ra'ied" magazine of teachers, 21st year, Issue No. 3, (September 1976), p. 47.

This article reviews an experiment undertaken by the writer during a career of ten years in teaching pupils in the sixth year primary.

According to this experiment, pupil's weakness is treated within the framework of the curriculum.

Explaining the proportions of his experiment, the writer said that school subjects should be made more attractive, indicating how this could be achieved, adding that pupils should be required to do actual writing and to correct their own work. A special notebook for corrections should be kept by pupils.

Lastly, the writer emphasized the need for repeating this process in each of the various school subjects.

LITERACY CAMPAIGN TEACHERS, TRAINING OF

72. Ibrahim, Mohamed Abdul Meguid, "'Idad Wa-Tadrib Mu'allim Mahw Al-Ummiyyah", (Training and Qualification of the Literacy Campaign Teacher), "Ta'lim Al-Jamahir" magazine, 3rd year, Issue No. 7, (September 1976), pp. 83-93.

After pointing out the role of education in bringing about the country's economic development and stressing the need for training and qualifying teachers necessary for the performance of this role, the writer emphasized the need for training literacy campaign teachers, mentioning the qualification required in them and the highlights of the curricula devised for the training of personnel engaged in this field.

The writer cited examples and experiments in this respect obtained from the experience of Tanzania, Tunisia and Algeria.

Explaining the present circumstances in Egypt, he pointed to the responsibility of the Ministry of Education in this respect as set forth in Law No. 67 of 1970. He further reviewed the working paper on fighting illiteracy and adult education issued by the Supreme Council for Adult Education and Eradication of Illiteracy, where it dealt with training and qualifying teachers supervisors and inspectors.

Commenting on the selection of literacy teachers in Egypt, the writer indicated why these teachers are selected from among the teachers in the primary stage, saying that with the promulgation of Law No. 67 of 1970, the scope of selection has been so expanded as to include teachers and other categories.

The writer then enumerated factors which he believes should be taken into consideration at the time of selection. He also emphasized the importance of giving different types of training and qualification to literacy teachers according to their different categories. Likewise, he explained the strategy and policy of training and qualifying teachers for working in this field.

MEN AND WOMEN TEACHER TRAINING
COLLEGES - TEACHING METHODS

73. El-Baghdadi, Mohamed Ramadan, "Muquaranat Mada Fa'iliyyat 'Iddat Turuq Li-Tadris Wahdat Al-Wirathah Li-Tullab Dur Al-Mu'llimeen Wal-Mu'allimat", (A Comparative Study of the Extent of Effectiveness of a Number of Methods for Teaching the Unit of Heredity to Students in Men and Women Teacher Training Colleges), Minya, Faculty of Education, University of Assiut, 1976, 385 pages.

-Dissertation submitted to the Department of Curricula and Teaching Methods, Minya Faculty of Education, University of Assiut, for obtaining the degree of Ph.D. in Education.

This dissertation falls into five parts comprising thirteen chapters.

Part 1, which consists of two chapters, deals with the problem under discussion and shows its significance. While the first chapter reviews the earlier research and studies conducted on the same subject, the second chapter deals with the problem at hand.

Part 2, consisting of Chapters 3 to 5, deals with the experimental design of the research. Chapter 3 sets forth the steps of the experiment utilized in the research. Chapter 4 reviews the tests used in measuring and assessing the effects of the teaching methods and activities, while the fifth chapter deals with the method of preparing the experimental study.

The third part, which comprises chapters 6, 7 and 8, reviews the outcome of the research.

Chapter 6 shows the results of epistemological achievements, while Chapter 7 explains the results of developing the scientific approach to the subjects of heredity and the eighth chapter shows the outcome of developing the scientific inclination and the inter-relationships between the complex variables.

Part 4, consisting of Chapters 9 to 11, discusses and interprets the outcome of the study. Chapter 9 deals with the outcome of the comparative study of the effectiveness of educational methods and activities on achievement and recollection. Likewise, chapter 10 deals with the outcome of the comparative study on developing the scientific approach, while chapter 11 shows the outcome of this study as it affects the scientific inclination and the relationships with the complex variables.

A summary of the dissertation and a list of the writer's recommendations and suggestions are given in part 5 which consists of Chapters 12 and 13.

The dissertation also contains a bibliographical list of foreign and Arabic references as well as three supplements. The first supplement consists of tables, the second contains a statistical appendix and the third describes the tools utilized in the research.

NEW SCHOOL YEAR

74. Shahin, Mayy, "Maza A'dadna Li-Abnaiena?", (What did we Prepare for Our Children?) "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 7574, (September 26, 1976), p. 12.

At the outset of her article, the writer said that the summer holiday is almost over and the new school year is imminent, adding that the excessive length of the summer holiday overtaxes both pupils and parents.

After describing the problems faced by pupils at the beginning of each school year, she said it is the duty of the Ministry of Education and schools to solve these problems, mainly the instability of studies, the repeated changes in schedules, the change of teachers and the late delivery of text books in foreign language schools owing to their belated translation and printing.

Concluding her article, the writer said that teachers and parents alike have a duty to correct the conduct and behavior of pupils. In this respect, she compared the conduct of the present generation to that of the preceding generation.

NURSERIES

75. Shehata, Magdi Nassif, "Dur Al-Hadanah Wa-Kayfa Nuwaffiruha?", (Nurseries and How to Provide them?), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8261, (August 9, 1976), p. 5.

As an introduction to his article, the writer mentioned that the childhood enjoying health, social, religious and national care is a prerequisite for a sound society.

The problem of nurseries, he added, has acquired importance when mothers decided to work in the developed societies throughout the

world. These nurseries have been operative in solving the solutions of working mothers. It is, therefore, important to expand in nurseries provided they meet the necessary requirements.

According to the writer, nurseries should provide health, social, nutritious and educational care to children and should be put under the strict and permanent supervision of the responsible quarters. Likewise, nursery supervisors should be adequately trained on child care and up-bringing, the writer added.

PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION

76. Mustafa, Abdul Razek Shibl, "Al-Manabir Wal-Tarbiyah Al-Siyasiyyah", (The Rostrums and Political Education), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 7552, (August 31, 1976), p. 5.

Following an introduction on the relationship between education and politics, both in theory and in practice, the writer explained the relationship between the Rostrums (political parties) and education, showing the extent to which education is influenced by the policy of the State and also the extent to which the State's targets are influenced by the short and long range targets of the majority Rostrum.

The writer called upon each of the three Rostrums to make known its aims, showing the impact of this step on education and indicating that it would help people find out the substantial differences between Rostrums.

He went on to comment on the role of educators in this respect, and their influence on intellectuals who refrained from joining political formations following the July 23 Revolution.

The writer, lastly, explained the Rostrum's role in laying down a scientific plan which would define the attitude of education towards the furtherance of the Rostrum's aims.

77. Shafik, El-Sayyed, "Al-Infitah; Maza Umkan an Uhaqiqahu Li-Jami'aatina?", (The Open Door Policy; What Could it Realize for Our Universities?), "Al-Masaa" newspaper, 20th year, Issue No. 7322, (September 19, 1976), p. 3.

Following an introduction on the role of the open-door policy in the economic, social, cultural and administrative fields, the writer

showed its impact on universities, especially in providing close contact with other countries' experience, thus helping Egypt discover the shortcomings of its theories and applications, providing more possibilities for keeping pace with technological progress, especially in practical faculties, ensuring a successful project for the exchange of students between universities, providing stability for the teaching bodies in provincial universities, solving the problem of academic textbooks, developing the systems of education, studying and examinations and acquainting universities with the scientific methods of their administration.

After enumerating the steps whereby such open-door policy may be put into practice, the writer mentioned the obstacles which stand in the way of this policy.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

78. A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Office of the First Under-secretary for the Sector of Primary Education, "Bulletin No. 98 dated September 21, 1976 in Connection with the Preparation for the New School Year 1976/77 in Primary Schools", Cairo, 1976. 24 stencil pages.

The Bulletin began with an introduction showing how the principal features it contains enable schools to perform their duty and attain their objectives. It described the basic fields of interest covered by the Bulletin and explained the factors which need to be taken into consideration so that the school building may have its obvious effect on ensuring the success of the educational process. It also mentioned the steps to be taken for equipping schools with suitable furniture.

After explaining the system of admission and re-registration in the primary stage, the Bulletin showed how budgetary appropriations are divided among schools and reviewed educational plans, curricula, text books, educational aids, teachers' guides and notebooks in this stage.

The Bulletin went on to explain that local conferences and meetings are necessary to prepare for the commencement of the school year, showing the responsibility of primary school boards in this respect.

It explained the role of local follow-up and technical guidance in ensuring that the educational process in these schools is a successful one.

The Bulletin then moved to a discussion on nurseries and kindergarten, pointing to the factors which need to be taken into consideration to ensure that the child in the pre-primary school stage is growing integrally and soundly bodily, socially and psychologically. It explained the teaching plans and conditions of admission into these schools.

Commenting on the Center for Complementary Studies for pupils finishing their primary education, the Bulletin described its aims, conditions of admission and system of study.

The Bulletin ended with a discussion on schools with one and two classes, explaining their conditions of admission and syllabus.

Problems of

79. El-Sureiti, Nefissa, "Haqayiq Khatirah 'an Al-Ta'lim Al-Ibtidaei", (Serious Facts About Primary Education), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8286, (September 4, 1976), p. 3.

At the outset of her article, the writer reviewed the most outstanding problems from which primary education is suffering, quoting the views of some officials responsible for primary education and reproducing excerpts from reports in this connection. According to these reports, the language of communication between teachers and children needs to be changed and the academic qualifications held by teachers of primary schools should be diversified.

The writer further reviewed the opinion of some professors and education officials who called for giving intensive training to the teachers of the primary stage, mentioning in this respect the conditions which teachers are required to fulfill in some countries.

Concluding her article, the writer quoted views to the effect - that teachers in institutes of education should receive proper training.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

80. El-Sebaei, Labib, "Al-Tarbiyah Al-Diniyyah: Ma howa Nassibuha fil-Madaris Wal-Jami'aat?; Qadiyyah Lil-Munaqashah", (Religious Education: What is its Share in Schools and Universities? A Subject for Discussion), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32311, (July 2, 1976), p. 12.

The question of religious teaching was put by the writer to a number of responsible officials to seek their opinion.

The president of the Teacher's Association, who is also Senior Under-secretary of the Ministry of Education, was interviewed on this subject. In his opinion, religious education in Egyptian schools is attended with shortcomings.

The writer went on to discuss the present conditions in Egyptian schools, showing their inadequacy in realizing the behavioural aspect of religion.

Officials interviewed on the same subject included the President and the two Vice-Presidents of Hellwan University who advanced suggestions on the manner in which religious influence may be deepened among students.

81. "Nazrah ila Al-Ta'lim Al-Dini", (A Glance to Religious Education), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8223, (July 3, 1976), p. 9.

After mentioning the ratio of specialized religious education to general education, remarking that it does not correspond to the needs of the Egyptian community and the Muslim and Arab World, the writer explained why this rate is low, mentioning the following reasons: the scarcity of the existing institutes of Al-Azhar, the difficulty of the courses taught in these institutes, the long years of study in the secondary stage of Al-Azhar and the duality of Al-Azhar's curricula.

These factors, the article added, drive students away from religious education in Al-Azhar to general education.

The article then proposed measures for encouraging students to join Al-Azhar institutes, for promoting religious education and for stepping up the percentage of religious education to the required level. A 5-year plan is also proposed for promoting religious education, together with the financial sources required in this respect.

82 Na'im, Mohamed, "Iza Aradtum Islah Al-Ta'lim Al-Dini", (If You Want to Reform Religious Education), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8230, (July 9, 1976), p. 9.

Following a review of last year's experiment when large numbers of holders of the General Preparatory Certificate were admitted in the institutes of Al-Azhar, the writer described the procedure of their admission, explaining why these students were unable to compete with their colleagues in Al-Azhar in comprehending and absorbing religious courses. He also showed how this situation would affect the standard of religious education.

As solutions devised for reforming religious education, the writer emphasized the need for a new planning for religious education and called for restricting enrolment of general preparatory students in the institute of Al-Azhar and expanding the establishment of primary institutes.

According to the writer, due consideration should be given to the geograph ical location when new religious preparatory and secondary institutes are built.

Concluding his article, the writer called for a sizeable increase in the budgetary appropriations of the societies and centers promoting the memorization of the Holy Quraan.

83. Mahfuz, Naguib, "Fil-Tarbiyah Al-Diniyyah", (About Religious Education), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32776, (September 6, 1976), p. 9.

Following an introduction on the need for taking deep interest in religious education, the writer described the outcome of the interest shown in the past in this type of education; then reviewed some facts which need to be taken into consideration at the time of planning religious education.

The writer went on to draw a distinction between piety and religious culture saying that deeds should accompany prayers and fasting.

Concluding his article, the writer described the spirit of religious education as it should be, whether as regards freeing man from servitude, despotism, poverty and need, or as regards freeing him from fanaticism.

RURAL SCHOOLS (KUTTABS)

84. Zenati, Mohamed Mohamed, "Al-Kuttab: Limaza la Nastafeed bihi?", (Rural Schools; Why don't we Benefit Therefrom?), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8262, (August 10, 1976), p. 5.

After saying that illiteracy represents a threat to the Egyptian sociality and mentioning the percentage of illiterates to the population, the writer described the methods adopted for wiping out illiteracy, proposing that the old traditional kuttabs (rural schools) be included among these methods.

The writer then described the role of kuttabs in teaching children in rural and poor areas, mentioning the subjects taught and the educational styles used by the supervisor of the kuttab in teaching children.

These kuttabs, the writer added, should be utilized in the war against illiteracy as a very effective means of education.

To substantiate his argument, the writer drew a comparison between kuttabs and primary schools wherefrom it was apparent that the kuttabs outweigh the regular schools in reading, writing and religious subjects.

SCIENCE TEACHERS, DUTIES OF

85. Labib, Rushdi, "Mu'allim Al-'Ulum; Masouliyyatuhu, Asaleeb 'Amalihi, I'daduhu", (The Science Teacher: His Responsibilities, Methods and Training), Cairo, The Anglo-Egyptian Bookshop, 1976. 291 pages.

In his introduction, the writer stressed the need for filling the gap between the theory and practice in the teaching of sciences to school children, adding that his book is instrumental in linking theory and practice.

The text of the book falls into ten chapters.

Chapter 1 deals with the function and responsibilities of the science teacher.

The second chapter gives an explanation of the teaching policies pursued by the science teacher.

While chapter 3 deals with the aims of science teaching, chapter 4 shows the manner in which the scientific material is analyzed and the methods of teaching are determined.

Chapter 5 reviews the general plan for science teaching and the methods adopted in this respect.

The sixth chapter describes some of the modern methods utilized in science teaching and chapter 7 emphasizes the role of educational aids in any study of sciences.

In chapter 8, a review is given of the methods required to be adopted in evaluating students taking into consideration the aims of science teaching.

The role of the teacher in the school's scientific activities is described in Chapter 9.

The tenth and last chapter is concerned with the training of science teachers and the methods whereby they could be developed academically and professionally.

A list of Arabic and foreign reference books consulted by the author is given at the end of the book.

SCHOLARSHIPS

86. "Istirad Al-'Ulamaa.... la Ifad Al-'Ulamaa", (Import Rather than Export of Scholars), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 7506, (July 8, 1976), p. 5.

The article began with an indication of the cost involved in sending two thousand Egyptian demonstrators to study on scholarships in foreign universities, and expounded the writer's own views on the very principle of sending scholars to study in foreign countries.

According to the writer, rather than sending these large numbers of Egyptians to study abroad, some two hundred foreign professors could be expatriated from a variety of universities abroad each year, giving an indication of the costs involved and of the saving resulting therefrom, which savings could be spent in other fields.

The writer explained the impact of this suggestion on the society in general and on post-graduates in particular, adding that where rare

specialities are involved, Egyptian scholars may be sent abroad to specialize in these rare fields.

SCHOOL AND SOCIETY

87. Said, Yaqub, "Masouliyyat Al-Madrasah Wa-Darourat Al-Ta'bir", (The Responsibility of School and the Need for Expression), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 7538, (August 15, 1976), p. 15.

Commenting on the decline of the standard of education the writer asked: who is responsible for this state of affairs?

As for the family, the writer said that free education has resulted in the family's negligence of their children and in their inability to discover the individual capabilities and differences. This has been reflected on the standard of education.

As regards the school's responsibility in the face of this situation, the writer said that teachers are required to make an honest assessment of their pupils in order to help their talents develop.

Dealing with the responsibility of the State, he said it is called upon to make the necessary planning conducive to a higher standard of education.

Concluding his article, the writer emphasized the role of the school in treating the society's ills and in bringing about good citizens who are capable of assuming responsibility.

SCHOOL CARDS

88. Tadros, Halim Farid, "Ya-Wazir Al-Ta'lim: Hazari min 'Ulamaa Al-Tarbiyah", (Ye Minister of Education: Beware of Education Experts), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 7540, (August 27, 1976), p. 5.

Beginning his article, the writer quoted the text of the recommendations contained in the report of the National Council for Education on the educational structure in Egypt and on the adoption of a system of student cards. He objected to the adoption of these cards, with all the particulars contained therein, as a basis for orienting students.

Relating the reasons for such attitude on his part, the writer said that the particulars contained in these cards reflect class seggregation.

The writer mentioned the reasons justifying his belief that psychological and educational experts are not qualified to fill out the particulars contained in the students' cards, citing as an example some of the studies conducted by them to measure student intelligence in schools of the first stage in some quarters in Cairo. The outcome of these studies substantiates the superiority of children belonging in the higher economic and social classes of the society and the backwardness of children in the lower classes.

Concluding his article, the writer described the role played by educational experts in bringing about the present state of education in Egypt, saying they are only concerned with educational methods irrespective of the opinion of psychologists.

SCHOOLS OF COMMERCE

89. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws and Regulations, "Ministerial Resolution No. 156 Dated August 2, 1976 in Connection with the Establishment of Three Technical Commercial Schools Following the 5-year System to Train Technical Commercial Students", Cairo, Cabinet of the Minister, Ministry of Education, 1976, 3 pages + supplements.

This Resolution consists of fifteen articles apart from the supplements.

Article 1 lists the schools which have been selected to transform them into technical commercial schools following the 5-year system.

The second article described the syllabus of these schools, while the third article mentioned the new names given to each of them.

Articles 4 to 8 indicate the duration of studies, the conditions of admission in the first year, the specified quotas of students to be admitted in each school and the nature of courses given in the first and second years and in subsequent years.

The ninth article provides for the constitution of two committees for proposing curricula of specialized courses and indicates the manner in which these committees are to be set up. According to Article 10, a Ministerial Resolution shall determine the curricula and training and evolution systems.

The eleventh article deals with the manner in which the teaching bodies are to be selected for teaching specialized courses. It also specifies the remunerations payable to teachers.

Article 12 describes the method of supervision chosen for putting into practice this experiment.

The thirteenth article describes the steps to be taken with students of the schools selected for the experiment.

The fourteenth article provides for the subjection of these schools to the provisions of Law No. 75 of 1970 and its Implementing Ministerial Resolutions.

The fifteenth and last article deals with the publication and enforcement of this Resolution.

Two supplements are appended to the Resolution, one specifying the syllabus of the technical schools following the 5-year system offering majors in social insurance and banks and the other describing the manner in which the boards of these schools are to be constituted as well as their powers.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

90. Samir, Abdul Aziz, "Al-Ta'lim Al-Tanawi: Ma'bar ila Al-Jami'ah aw Muahhil Lil-Hayah?", (Secondary Education: A foridge to the University or a Qualification for Life?), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32719, (July 10, 1976), p. 7.

At the outset of his article, the writer reported a discussion on the heavy pressure on general secondary education, being the road to university enrolment, as contrasted to the low demand on technical education, saying that this discussion took place at the meeting of the Pioneers Group's Technical Committee.

After pointing to the high cost of technical schools resulting in non-expansion of technical education, the writer suggested the exploitation of the available possibilities of the existing organizations in developing the various facets of education, thus educational factories and educational bank could be established. Showing how this idea could be implemented, the writer described the experience of England in this respect.

Pointing to the obstacles which might hinder the implementation of this idea, the writer prepared solutions for each obstacle.

Concluding his article, the writer explained that his idea, if adopted, would result in turning a large number of students to technical education, thus easing the pressure on university education.

91. Radwan, Mohamed Mahmoud, "Marhaban Bi-Tash'ib Al-Qism Al-'Ilmi Bil-Tanawiyyah Al-'Ammah, Wa-Lakin", (Welcome to Dividing the Scientific Section of General Secondary Education into Branches, But), "Al-Ra'ied" magazine of teachers, 21st year, Issue No. 3, (September 1976), pp. 8-9.

Following a review of the efforts made by the Ministry of Education to enlighten teachers, pupils and parents on the changes effected in the syllabus of third year secondary, the writer explained the meaning and showed the aims of these changes.

The writer went on to indicate how these changes result in linking the general secondary school to university, reviewing the aide memoire appended to the Ministerial Resolution No. 167 of 1976 in support of this trend.

After emphasizing that the secondary school should pave the way to university and to practical life at the same time, the writer concluded his article explaining a proposal he had put to the National Council of Education calling for ten years of general knowledge followed by preparations to enter the university.

92. Abdul Aziz, Mohamed Abdul Salam Hamed, "Tatawwur Al-Ta'lim Al-Tanawi fi Misr min 'Aam 1825", (Development of Secondary Education in Egypt Since 1825), Cairo, Faculty of Education Al-Azhar University, 1976. 119 p.

-Dissertation submitted to the Department of Comparative Education and Muslim Heritage of the Faculty of Education, Al-Azhar University, for obtaining the degree of M.A.

As an introduction to his dissertation, the student defined secondary school as meant in his research and reviewed earlier studies on the same subject. He also set forth the aims of his research in his introductory note.

The dissertation is subsequently divided into five chapters, apart from the supplements.

In chapter 1, the writer dealt with the beginnings of modern education and the emergence of the secondary stage.

Chapter 2 traced the development of general secondary education during the interval between the time of foreign occupation and that of partial independence, i.e. 1882-1922.

In chapter 3, the writer dealt with the progress of general secondary education from 1922 to 1952.

The fourth chapter reviewed the development of secondary education between 1952 and 1976.

The dissertation ended with chapter 5 which summed up its findings and recommendations.

The supplements made a review of the secondary education plans beginning with 1914/15. They included a table demonstrating the growth in general secondary education, the training of the teaching, advisory and administrative bodies and the names of all Ministers of Education from 1837 to 1976.

Arabic and foreign reference material, consulted by the author, are listed at the end of the dissertation.

Development of

93. A.R.E. Legislations, Laws and Regulations "Ministerial Resolution No 167 Dated August 26, 1976 in Connection with the Syllabus of the Third Year of the General Secondary Stage (School Year 1976/77)", Cairo, Cabinet of the Minister, Ministry of Education 1976. 3 pages.

This Resolution consists of five articles and an annex.

Article 1 sets forth the reasons for dividing the Scientific Section of the third year secondary into two branches, one for sciences and the other for mathematics, indicating that the new branches would provide students, with a wider range of electives, pursuant to the Resolution of the Supreme Council for Universities. The subjects taught in each branch are specified in the Article.

The second Article of the Resolution indicates the high-level subjects which may be elected by students in both branches.

According to Article 3, teaching in the science and mathematics branches should follow the syllabus appended to the Resolution.

Article 4 provides that teaching in the literary branch follows the present syllabus without any change.

The fifth and last article provides for the enforcement of this Resolution.

An annex containing the syllabus for the 1976/77 school year in the literary and scientific sections (including the science and mathematic branches) is attached to the Resolution.

Examinations

94. El-Fiqi, Hassan, "Al-Tanawiyyah Al-'Ammah; Masrahiyyah Sanawiyyah min Talatat Fusul Tabhat 'an Istrati;iyyah Tarbutuhah bi-Waqi'ina", (The General Secondary Examination, An Annual 3-Act Play in Search of a Strategy Linking it to our Realities), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32737, (July 28, 1976), p. 7.

Beginning his article, the writer reviewed the points he intends to discuss, specifically being the general Secondary examinations and their associated problems, such as the correction of examination papers and the examination results, together with the ensuing problems of admission in universities through the Office of Coordination.

The writer showed the extent of interest in these examinations demonstrated by the press and the responsible officials in Egypt as contrasted to the practice in most countries of the world.

After discussing the manner in which decentralization may be adopted in putting down and correcting examination questions in the General Secondary education, the writer showed how this system would do away with some of examination problems.

The writer went on to show the impact of the educational system and policy of education in Egypt on the problems of education, giving his own views on how such problems may be solved.

Concluding his article, the writer enumerated the principles which in his opinion, should be observed in drawing up Egypt's educational

policy with a view to checking the demand on higher and university education.

Secondary Education in A.R.E.

95. Zayed, Mohamed, "Kayfa Yatim Tanfiz Al-Nizam Al-Jadid Li-Dirasah fil-Tanawi Al-'Aam?" (How to Apply the New System of Study to the General Secondary Stage?), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32714 (July 5, 1976) p. 3.

After reviewing the discussions which took place in the meeting of the Board of Undersecretaries of the Ministry of Education under the chairmanship of the Minister of Education regarding the executive plans for revising the curricula in the general secondary education, the writer mentioned the subjects and curricula which would be involved in such revision, citing mathematical logic and statistics, the curriculum of mathematics in the Scientific Branch and the curricula of majors in both Branches of Mathematics and Sciences.

Relating the justifications for teaching mathematical logic and statistics in all branches, including the Literary Branch, the writer pointed to the anticipated accomplishments of this new system of study in the secondary stage, saying it would alleviate students' burdens, provide more fields of specialization for students and availing students of a wider range of elective subjects

Mathematics Teaching

96. Mustafa, Ahmed El-Sayyed Abdul H amid, "Tajrubah Li-Tadris Al-Riaydiyyat Al-Mu'assirah Bi-Tariqat Al-Ta'lim Al-Burnamiji Li-Tullab Al-Saff Al-Awwal min Al-Marhalah Al-Thanawiyyah", (An Experiment for Teaching Contemporary Mathematics According to the System of Programmed Education to Pupils in the First Year of the Primary Stage), Assiut, Faculty of Education, University of Assiut, 265 pages.

-Dissertation submitted to the Department of Curricula and Teaching Methods of the Faculty of Education, Assiut University, for obtaining the degree of M.A.

This dissertation falls into nine chapters and a number of supplements.

Chapter 1 sets forth the problem at hand and indicates its significance in throwing light on programmed education as to its nature and development. It also shows the value of the dissertation, its aims, range, hypotheses and method of research.

In chapter 2, the writer reviews some earlier studies and research, whether in Arabic or in foreign languages, conducted on the subject of programmed education, classifying each study according to the nature of the methods utilized in programmed education.

The third chapter indicates the manner in which a programmed unit may be planned and developed through the utilization of the system of linear relationships, while the fourth chapter deals with the planning and development of a programmed unit in modern mathematics Here, the writer deals with the universal adoption of accomplishment tests, explaining the stages of compiling and processing the elements of accomplishment tests.

Chapter 5 deals with the internal evaluation of the programs and the preliminary experiment adopted in the research.

In chapter 6, the writer explains the method of learning the symbols and relations, while the seventh chapter describes the experiment utilized in the research and how the sample is selected and also describes the adoption and application of two sets of experiments.

The eighth chapter sets forth and analyses the findings of the research, while the ninth chapter carries a summary of the dissertation and the author's recommendations and suggestions.

Ten supplements and a list of Arabic and foreign references consulted by the author are appended to the dissertation.

Military Training

97. Ali, Abdul Raouf Atiyya, "Al-Mustawa Al-'Ilmi fi Zill Al-Tarbiyyah Al-'Askariyyah Bil-Madares Al-Tanawiyyah" (The Academic Standard in the Light of the Military Training in Secondary Schools), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 7569, (September 20, 1976), p. 5.

After stressing the importance of military training to the new generation and citing the State's role in transforming some secondary schools into military schools with the intention of spreading this type of schools in Egypt, the writer described some of the problems which resulted from the transformation of secondary into military schools.

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Among these problems are the time lost in maintaining discipline in the morning lining-up; the overlapping between military and other courses throughout the school day, the lack of discipline at the time of distributing the lunch meal, the loss of time in distributing the military uniform in instalments and the transformation of the schools into military camps in preparation for military parades.

The writer concluded his article showing the impact of these problems on the standard of education in military schools and on the spread of private tutoring among students.

Sciences Teaching

98. Hassanein, Abdul Moneim Mohamed Hussein, "Ahdaf Tadris Al-'Ulum Bil-Madrasah Al-Tanawiyyah Al-'Ammah Wa-Ba'd Al-'Awamil allati qad Tuathir fi Taqrir Mudarrisy Al-'Ulum Li-Ahamiyyat hazihi Al-Ahdaf", (Aims of Teaching Sciences in the General Primary School and Some Factors Which May Influence Science Teachers in Determining the Significance of such Aims), Assiut, Faculty of Education, Assiut University, 1976. 319 pages.

-Dissertation submitted to the Department of Curricula and Teaching Methods at the Faculty of Education, Assiut University for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

This dissertation comprises three parts subdivided into ten chapters.

Part 1, which sets forth the subject under study and reviews the earlier research and studies dealing with the same topic, falls into two chapters. The first chapter describes the nature of the subject under discussion and shows its importance and scope, while the second records all studies and research previously written on the same subject.

Part 2, which consists of chapters 3 to 6, deals with the aims of scientific education from time immemorial and until our present day. While chapter 3 sets forth the aims of scientific teaching in the general secondary stage, chapter 4 lists and classifies the proper aims sought. The fifth and sixth chapters reveal the importance of scientific teaching, with a special emphasis on the conviction that the contemplated aims are important.

The third part comprising chapters 7 to 10, deals with field work and statistically analyzes the conclusions of the dissertation

Chapter 7, the first in Part 3, reviews the methods of research and the steps taken to conduct it. Chapter 8 analyzes the outcome of the research from a statistical point of view, while the ninth chapter discusses and interprets the results.

An outline of the dissertation is contained in chapter 10 which also includes the author's recommendations and suggestions.

The dissertation ends with a list of Arabic and foreign reference books used by the author.

SPECIAL EDUCATION SCHOOLS AND CLASSES

99. A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Office of the First Under-secretary for the Sector of Primary Education, "Bulletin No. 88 Dated August 30, 1976, in Connection with the Preparation for the School Year 1976/77 at the Special Education Schools and Classes", Cairo, 1976. 27 stencil pages + supplements.

At its outset, the Bulletin stressed the importance of giving care and attention to the country's human resources and showed how the general acceptance of the principles of equal opportunities and social integration has generated interest in the care for and the education of the handicapped in special schools.

The Bulletin reviewed the number of pupils in the primary stage, the percentage of the handicaps among them and the proportion of handicapped children who are cared for by the Directorate General of Special Education.

Following an explanation of the objectives sought by special education, the Bulletin pointed out the duties of the teaching staff and the requirements for organizing and equipping schools and classes in preparation for the new school year. It further mentioned the steps to be taken for preparing the boarding sections to receive pupils, for regulating admission and transfer of pupils and for putting down the conditions of admission and enrolment in each of the special education schools, such as Light and Vision Preservation schools (for the blind and those with weak vision), Hope and Hearing Defects schools (for the deaf and those with ear defects) and schools and classes of mental education.

The Bulletin mentioned the necessary steps for providing the financial appropriations needed by these schools.

Regarding the teaching bodies in special education schools, the Bulletin showed how the shortage in their number could be met and pointed to the methods whereby teachers could be attracted to accept working in these schools.

The Bulletin also dealt with curricula, text books, educational aids and activities and correcting methods used with students in these schools, It explained the role of inspectors at the level of the special education, the section level and the course level as well as the role of the head of the special education section.

The Bulletin finally dealt with the need for public information and awareness on the services rendered by special education schools. It also dealt with school buildings.

Supplements to the Bulletin contain charts of school buildings and facilities provided therein.

STUDENTS

Problems of

100. Mahmoud, Hafez, "Akhtar Mashakil Al-Talabah", (The Most Serious of Student's Problems), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8233, (July 12, 1976), p. 5.

After enumerating the various bodies which are entrusted with students affairs and mentioning the students problems to the solution of which they could contribute, the writer mentioned in particular the problem of transportation which faces both men and women students in universities, despite the fact that due consideration is given to the geographical elements at the time of admitting them into universities.

The writer went on to describe some of the hardships endured by men and women students and psychologically affecting them, saying that a number of public buses should be provided for the exclusive transportation of men and women students. Meeting points should be specified to serve as bus stands and an attempt should be made to coordinate the schedules of the various faculties in order to ensure the successful carrying out of this suggestion.

Welfare of

101. Mahmoud, Hafez, "Tanzim Ri'ayat Al-Talabah", (Organization of Student Welfare), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8309, (September 27, 1976), p. 5.

The efforts of the Student Welfare Society in giving a family character to its activities are hailed by the writer who also complimented the Society's move to establish a consumer cooperative society for students to provide their basic needs - of which text books come first.

Dealing with the various projects designed for solving the problem of text books, the writer described the efforts exerted by the Society in this direction and underlined its endeavours in providing a proper meal at a symbolic price for students.

The writer further discussed the problem of transportations as it affects university students, both men and women, saying that the student welfare Society has a role to play in devising a solution for it.

Concluding his article, the writer stressed the need for extending spiritual care to students through this Society.

STUDYING

102. Saber, Joseph, 'Anta Wal-Muzakarah", (You and Studying), Cairo, Christian Culture Publishing House, 1976, 98 P. (Youth Under Twenty Series, No. 9).

Following an introduction on the definition of good study and the reasons why students hate studying, the author divided his book into six chapters.

Chapter 1, on the art of studying, gives an analysis of and the factors entering into the act of studying, mentioning the process of retaining the material in one's mind and recalling or reminiscing of such material when needed.

In chapter 2, the author explains the auxiliary factors in studying mentioning in this connection good health, proper place of studying and the time most suitable for it.

Chapter 3 deals with the relationship between the psychological factors and the act of studying, with an emphasis on drives, sense of duty, encouragement, aptitudes and ability to concentrate.

In chapter 4, the author explains the various methods of studying, dealing in the fifth chapter with the problems which a student faces in the course of studying.

The sixth and last chapter is concerned with certain methods and general principles which help in studying, describing the respective methods which are helpful in studying each subject separately.

TEACHER'S DAY

103. "Risalat Al-Raees fi 'Id Al-Mu'allim Wisam 'ala Sadr kull Mu'allim Wa-Daf'ah Qawiyyah Li-'Ataa Akthar", (The President's Address on the Occasion of the Teacher's Day is a Decoration Conferred upon each Teacher and an Emphatic Drive towards more Productiveness), "Al-Ra'ied" magazine of teachers, 21st year, Issue No. 3, (September 1976), pp. 3-5.

The full text of the President's address on the occasion of the Teacher's Day delivered on his behalf by the Prime Minister is reproduced in this issue.

The address began with an indication of the true value which the Teacher's Day represents and explained the role of the Egyptian teacher in the upbringing of children and youth and in bringing about the heroes of the October War.

After defining revolution and enumerating the reasons which justify the staging of an educational revolution to change the systems and concepts of all types and functions of education, the President's message described the challenges characterizing our present age and showed the way in which they could be met.

The message emphasized the importance of incorporating all minor policies, including the policy of educations, into the State's overall political and social policies, integrating sciences and education, linking education to the general plans for economic development, taking into consideration the Egyptian realities, linking specific types and stages of education with the environment, reforming the educational, economic and social conditions, linking the educational systems to the intellectual, scientific and cultural open-door policy and creating a social relationship between the teacher and his pupils.

In conclusion, the president's message stressed the need for improving the efficiency of the educational systems and universities so that they would be able to play their role in the Arab World.

TEACHERS

Loaning of

104. Solima, Mahmoud, "Al-I'arat... Wan'idam Takafou Al-Furas", (The Loaning of Teachers and the Lack of Equal Opportunities), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8289, (September 7, 1976), p. 5.

After reviewing the circumstances which led to depriving the present system of teachers loaning of the element of equal opportunities, the writer related the reasons which make the reports prepared by inspectors unreliable in deciding which teachers are to be loaned.

The writer then explained the bases which, in his opinion, should be adopted in loaning teachers saying that Educational Directorates should be treated as separate entities, priority in loaning should go to teachers who have not been loaned before, teachers should be allowed to accept employment with foreign governments on the basis of personal contracts and headmasters of schools should be given equal opportunities with teachers in loaning.

105. El-Amin, Husni, "I'arat Al-Mudarriseen Lil-Darajat Al-'Ulia Faqat", (Only Teachers in Higher Grades are to be Loaned), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8294, (September 12, 1976), p. 5.

After indicating to what extent the Ministry of Education is suffering as a result of the shortage in teachers and how this situation reflects on the educational process and on the varied qualities of those engaged in the field of education, the writer called for a re-consideration of the present system of loaning in order that the problem of shortage in teachers may be overcome.

The writer added that, in his opinion, teachers in the eighth to the sixth grades of the civil-servants ladder should not be loaned to foreign countries. He related the reasons justifying his opinion, adding that teachers in higher grades should be given the opportunity to be loaned to foreign countries, in the interest of Egypt and the respective countries to which they are loaned.

Promotion of

106. Radwan, Mohamed Mahmoud, "Limaza Tulgha Hawafiz Al-Tafawwuq?", (Why Abolish Distinction Incentives?), "Al-Ra'ied" magazine of teachers, 21st year, Issue No. 3, (September 1976), pp. 6-7.

After saying that the Ministry of Education had the practice over the last two years to devote a rate of 5% of the jobs becoming vacant for promotion of employees on the basis of sheer distinction, the writer mentioned that the abolition of this incentive by Ministerial Resolution No. 160 of 1976 has given rise to rumours.

Reviewing the methods of moral promotion practiced by the Ministry of Education over the past twenty years, the writer concentrated on showing the evils of promotion on the basis of the year of graduation (seniority) or secret assessment reports.

He explained the advantages of setting aside 5% of the jobs for promotion through sheer distinction, pointing to some of the evils encountered in application.

Expressing his own views, the writer said that the methods of application and controls should be reconsidered rather than abolishing the entire Resolution.

Transfer of

107. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws and Regulations. "Resolution No. 160 of August 5, 1976 by the Minister of Education in Connection with the Rules Governing Transfer and Appointment to Teaching, Supervisory and Technical Orientation Jobs as well as other Technical-Jobs", Cairo, Cabinet of the Minister, Ministry of Education, 1976. 40p.

Consisting of eight Articles, this Resolution describes in its first Article the function of the Directorates of Education in the different Governorates in appointing graduates to their jobs and transferring personnel within the Governorate and also promotion to higher jobs.

The remaining Articles deal with the general rules governing nomination and coordination of candidates for employment and constitution of committees entrusted with these matters.

Supplemented to the Resolution is a set of complementary rules which fall in five parts.

Part 1 deals with the job ladder in the various stages of education including leadership and technical jobs in all fields.

The second part deals with rules governing transfer and initial employment of personnel, while part 3 prescribes the general rules for nomination to higher jobs (rules of promotions).

Part 4 specifies the conditions to be fulfilled for nomination to the various higher jobs, while the fifth and last part reviews the rules governing appointment and transfer of primary school teachers and headmasters.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES - STUDENTS ADMISSION

108. Farag, Aleyya Ali, "Al-Ittijahat Al-Hadithah fi Qabul Tullab Ma'ahed Al-Mu'allimin", (Modern Trends in Student Admission into Teachers Institutes), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, Issue No. 16, (July 1976), pp. 56-57.

At the outset of her article, the writer reviewed the reasons which discourage distinguished students from enrolling in teacher's institutes.

She listed suggestions which, if adopted, would be conducive to encouraging distinguished students to join these institutes. Conditions of admission into teachers' institutes were analyzed.

Elaborating on her suggestions in this respect, the writer dealt with raising the admission age to eighteen plus, mentioning the reasons justifying this more, requiring students applying for admission to be holders of the General Secondary Certificate, conducting an entrance examination, subjecting students to the various psychological tests, examining the students school transcript and ascertaining that those who apply for entering teacher's institutes are free from all vocal defects.

The writer called for drawing on the experience and opinion of educators at the time of laying down the conditions of admission.

She went on to review and discuss the views calling for an all-feminine teaching body in the primary stage.

Concluding her article, the writer pronounced her own opinion on the quality of the personnel engaged in this stage, substantiating her opinion with facts.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

109. El-Sanhar, Ziyad, "Thawrah fil-Ta'lim Al-Fanni", (A Revolution in Technical Education), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, No. 8310, (September 28, 1976), p. 5.

After enumerating the causes for the scarcity of technical manpower in Egypt and mentioning that the overwhelming trend towards general education has aggravated this problem, the writer explained the present status of technical education in Egypt, saying that it has lagged behind the spirit of our age.

The writer further described the state's duty in promoting and developing this type of education and encouraging youngmen to join technical institutes, saying that the state has a role to play in helping the poor graduates of technical institutes procure the necessary instruments and equipment to start their career away from governmental jobs.

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